

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONCENTRATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



*With deep humility, a grateful nation  
pauses in tribute and heartfelt  
appreciation to our valiant men  
and women who have made  
this glorious victory possible.*

# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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Phone Victor 7656

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The Grain & Feed Journals is an interesting paper and I always enjoy reading it.—J. O. Gower—Gower's Elevator, Eu-  
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**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals* Consolidated to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one McMillian Truck Dump; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One used Hess steam dryer complete with coils. 100-bu. per hr. capacity. Used shafting, various sizes and lengths, 1 in. to 2½ in. Used pulleys and belts. One used No. 3 More Corn Grader, excellent condition. Above equipment at Cutner, Ill. Contact Lee Button, Milford, Ill. Phone 1320.

**FOR SALE**—One Feed King Oat Huller in good condition.

One Barnard & Leas Centrifugal Reel.

One Barnard & Leas Corn Scouring Machine. One Barnard & Leas 3 pair high rolls 9 x 18.

One Western Warehouse Corn Sheller with fan and screens.

These items are priced to sell.

Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Illinois.

If What You Want you see  
advertised, tell the advertiser.  
If Not—Tell the Journal.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 32 Western Cleaner, several steel split pulleys different sizes of belting. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—2 Sizer Pellet Machines. 1-150 HP. direct connected Williams Hammer Mill with motor.

1-Edtbauer Automatic Net Weigher.

2-S. Howes Drop Gear Feed Packers.

1-Style "K" 160 Chemical Feeder.

General Mill Equipment Company

P. O. Box 204

Kansas City 10, Missouri

**FOR SALE**—Eclipse Hammer Mill with stationary hammers. Capacity Alfalfa Meal 2,100 lbs. per hr. using 1/16" perforated screen; 1,600 lbs. using 1/18"; fed by flake or loose. Equipped with 50 HP. motor, starter box, piping, and dust collector, and extra set of hammers. Write us for further particulars and prices. F. A. Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Main at 8th, Atchison, Kansas.

## MACHINES WANTED

**WANTED**—29D or 109D Clipper Mill. Greeley Hardware, Greeley, Kansas.

**WANTED**—Corn Cracker and Grader, Feed Mixer. T. H. Davidson, Orland Park, Ill.

## MACHINES WANTED

**WANTED**—To buy a good used 30 or 40 HP. Hammermill. R. P. Barrett & Son, Wilmington, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Two or more Clipper Seed Cleaners, power driven, with elevator, preferably the intake floor level, two way sacking spout, screens for field seeds. If you have them to offer give us catalogue number, size, number and kind of screens, and price wanted. We might place three of them. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

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**FOR SALE**—One ten ton Fairbanks Morse Platform scale, size 16x8. Gillespie Co-op. Farmers Elev. Co., Gillespie, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—One Avery automatic scale continuous weigher in good condition. Pecatonica Lumber Company, Pecatonica, Illinois.

## SCALES WANTED

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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Rockford Power Machinery Division

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Universal 8Pc. Tool Set \$14.85—10 Pcs. \$19.85 Wrench set 6 Pcs. Boxend \$7.85—Opended \$9.85 Standard ½" 15 Pcs. Socket Set & Case \$29.85 Tractor ¾" 14 Pcs. Socket Set & Case \$49.85. Imperial. Ship; Clap Ad, Mail Check Now. Universal Tool Co., 1527 Grand GFJ, Kansas City, Mo.

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How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

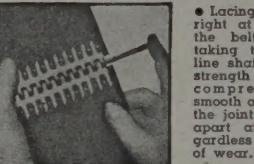
## Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS											
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1. Inspect your belts and fastenings frequently.
2. If you find that the lacing is badly worn and the belt joint is badly frayed or worn replace the belt with Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.
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## ALLIGATOR

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and  
MATCHES

Both are good in their places, but

## A POOR COMBINATION

The number of recent fires in Mill and Elevator properties, caused by children, is truly alarming. You can do much to prevent such a happening in your own property.

1. Keep all outbuildings securely locked.
2. Prevent accumulations of combustibles outside.
3. Discourage children from using your Mill or Elevator property as a playground.

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BEHIND YOUR OWN... USE

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THE world-wide reputation of Fairbanks-Morse Scales for accuracy will help establish customer confidence. When you install one, you've solved your weighing problems for years to come.

No job is too tough, or too big for Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scales. They're engineered to last, built to assure utmost accuracy under any and all conditions. And they retain their accuracy for life. Over 115 years ago Thaddeus Fairbanks established principles still used in modern scales. Since he began working to improve weighing, we've never stopped.

For details, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois.



Feather responsiveness... powerful, precision-built mechanism... fast, accurate reading. Shown is a Truck Scale with cabinet dial. Also available with full capacity beam.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

## Fairbanks-Morse

A name worth remembering



Diesel Locomotives • Diesel Engines • Generators  
Motors • Pumps • Scales • Magnets • Stokers  
Railroad Motor Cars • Standpipes • Farm Equipment

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

827 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898  
AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882  
THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928  
PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

**Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.**

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.**

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.**

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shippers, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 22, 1945

WHEN YOU see an old box car leaking grain in transit, tell us its direction, rails traveled, car initials, number, date, kind of grain and where leaking. You may help a friend to authenticate his claim for loss.

THE RAPID growth of the poultry trade in recent years has developed a new market for ground corn cobs and some enterprising country elevator operators who have grinding facilities are finding a ready market for all the poultry litter they can produce.

AREA of production is not one of the many regulations that expire by law six months after the end of the war. It is one of the definitions required under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Thus it is more important than ever that the Wage & Hour Division comply with the instructions of the U. S. Supreme Court to promulgate with haste an interpretation that complies with the law. Unless limited by new legislation the delay may pile up retroactive claims for wages.

SCRAP IRON hitting against concrete walls can be depended upon to produce sparks and explosions of grain dust until efficient facilities are provided to remove all hard substances which are capable of producing sparks.

FEED MANUFACTURERS are credited with buying grain cautiously, not because they lack orders, but when the OPA and its ceiling prices are abolished, a slump in market prices might net holders of large inventories a heavy loss.

HELP the railroad company and your brother shippers by taking out everything when unloading a car. A clean car can be reloaded immediately. A car with trash may have to be switched to a cleaning track, and be kept out of service for some time.

THE WORKER in the elevator cupola needs fresh air in the summer time; but the open window may let in locomotive engine sparks. The remedy is to cover the opening with a heavy screen, thus permitting the worker to have all the fresh air that is moving.

CHANGING the posted price for grain when the market drops during the day will save money for the country buyer. The farmer can not expect the merchant to pay more for grain than he can realize for it in the terminal market considering freight and handling costs.

THE OVERLOADED and dirty electric motor is very likely to burn out, and what is worse, to start a fire destroying the elevator building. Motors should have the care needed to keep them in safe condition. Hints on maintenance of motors are gladly furnished by the leading manufacturers.

EMPLOYERS engaged in many dust-making industries are insisting on every new employee being carefully examined by health experts for pulmonary affliction. Men having asthma or any lung trouble often are absent from work so much of the time as to prove a liability and sometimes involve employers in lengthy law suits.

THE Eastern seed concern that violated the Federal Seed Act four different times and was rewarded with a fine of \$1,000 must be a glutton for punishment. When one of the rank and file of the seed trade happens to make a shipment that is below the required germination stated on the label it is nearly always accidental and not intentional.

FEEDERS of the Southwest who in past years had abundant supplies of cottonseed meal protein now are pinched by the policy of the Washington bureaucracy that has supported the price of cotton so high we have lost much of our foreign market for cotton to Brazil, and as the production of cotton declines so does the output of seed for feed.

DISTILLERS are making a strong case in favor of unlimited use of grain in their product; as the figures show the dried grains and solubles obtained as a by-product when used in a balanced ration actually augment the supply of grain for feed purposes.

DO NOT wait until you suspect your scales of weighing incorrectly. They may be wrong without your knowing it. A periodic testing, resealing and cleaning of the scale is the best insurance of correct weights. The fact that the scale was tested recently has weight when presenting a claim to the railroad company for grain that leaked out in transit.

GREEN WEED seeds are arriving at many country elevators in late receipts of small grain and flax in such alarming percentages, operators without cleaning facilities of large capacity are sure to have some bins turn black from the heat. Turning and drying may save some grain but cleaning thoroughly will get the seeds out.

A NEW USE has been found for D.D.T. The Lowe Seed Co. of Aroma Park, Ill. has increased the yield of experimental planting 25% by dusting corn stalks with this marvelous new insecticide. The treated stalks grew taller and stronger and the corn borers left for parts unknown. Why not try D.D.T. on the many surplus departments in Washington? The war is over.

THE TEAM of horses hauling a small load of grain over a mud road is a thing of the past. So are the small scales on the dump of the grain elevator. To be in line with the times the elevator must be equipped with larger scales and legs with faster handling capacity. The motor truck, the concrete highway and the combine harvester are in a conspiracy to favor the elevator with up-to-date equipment.

SURPLUS STEEL bins developed during Henry Wallace's ever normal granary campaign have provided temporary storage for the surplus crops of many districts. Some of the tanks which were supplied with a thoroughly drained, elevated foundation have survived strong winds and rough handling. While the box car famine has been greatly relieved during recent weeks, the steel bins have given much better protection for surplus grain than open air storage. Every recent mail delivery has brought us encouraging evidence of the disappearance of grain stored in the open. A friend writing us from Garden City, Kan. says: "Grain elevators in this territory are receiving plenty of box cars and most of the grain which was piled on the ground has been shipped." Fortunately for all concerned, the railroads are gradually getting some new box cars on old orders so that soon country buyers will be able to handle expeditiously all new grain receipts.

GRAIN DEALERS will be glad to learn that the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the railroads to consider Aug. 15 and 16 as Legal Holidays in determining demurrage and storage charges. This should prevent some misunderstandings and disputes to the advantage of grain and feed shippers.

THE CONTINUATION of agricultural subsidies and support prices to help producers as well as ceiling prices to protect consumers is bound to keep holders of large inventories bewildered, in fact, all grain owners must keep on guard in hope of protecting themselves against unexpected changes in the market. Changes from regulated prices to supply and demand may cause some heavy losses.

### Easing of Priority Rights

Eighty per cent of the grain elevator owners of the surplus grain states have been eager and anxious to improve their grain handling facilities so as to facilitate and expedite their marketing of the record crop of 1945. The W.P.B. has cancelled many of its regulations and restrictions so that it will soon be much easier for every prospective improver to obtain materials and men for enlarging his facilities for handling the farmers' crops.

Not only are the persistent improvers greatly increasing their storage capacity but also providing safer handling facilities in order to prevent the blockading of their receiving sinks. The wide variation in the quality and condition of some of the crops now coming to market call for more efficient and greater cleaning capacity, and contractors generally are advising elevator operators to equip their plants for every emergency.

The great losses suffered by corn handlers in marketing the 1944 crop has forced drier manufacturers to work overtime for some months, but we feel certain that with pending improvements more damp or wet grain will hereafter be saved than ever before. Not only are far-sighted elevator operators providing more storage and operating facilities but they are equipping plants so as to permit operations at full capacity night and day. They are determined to be able to handle heating grain with expedition whenever their thermometer shows grain in any bin going out of condition. The correction of fire hazards and the provision of facilities for extinguishing all fires in their incipiency are designed to reduce the number of fires and the cost of fire insurance.

The displacement of manual power in every elevator by modern mechanical facilities will not only expedite the efficient preparation of all grain for market but, it will relieve the elevator operator from delays due to strikes, sickness and incompetency. The scarcity of man power

during the war has forced the elevator owner to recognize the advantages of providing improved facilities and improving handling of grain every hour of the day. The speed and dependability of car dumpers has induced users to overlook their cost.

### Grain Dealers Will Soon Meet Again

The O.D.T. has eased its convention restrictions by enlarging its attendance limitations and permitting the holding of conventions which will not attract more than 150 persons. All of the grain trade's associations have added materially to their number of members, hence, it may be advisable to hold district meetings in greater numbers so that all should get a clearer understanding of their rights and responsibilities under regulations still in force.

All members of the trade have tried to comply with the letter and spirit of the regulations emanating from the Washington bureaus and are just as anxious to know what is now desired by the Government bureaus still functioning. The end of the fighting seems to have affected a material reduction in the number of soldiers still traveling, thus providing better accommodations for tradesmen desiring to attend their business conventions.

The heavy fines and penalties assessed upon grain and feed handlers who unwittingly violated some of the bureau's regulations has greatly increased the grain dealer's desire for reliable information regarding what is wanted and required of all merchants. We feel certain that the members of the grain and feed trades will be delighted when the last of the bureaus are disbanded and private enterprise will again be permitted to function normally.

Freeing the trade from ceiling prices and a multiplicity of detailed regulations which are not always easily understood will be received with real delight by every grain merchant who is anxious to help marketing the nation's crops. All grain dealers need is positive freedom to conduct their own business without direction from the conflicting orders of different bureaus. Let us have business freedom and the law of supply and demand will soon be in force to the advantage of all producers and consumers.

Many merchants of long experience in the grain business have given up, closed up, or sold out their elevators in disgust because so many of the regulations were doubly handicapping the conduct of their business. Let us arrange many meetings with the foregone conclusion that the desire of grain dealers generally to market the farmers' crops efficiently will insure a large attendance at every meeting place in order that all may obtain a clearer understanding of the Government's desire.

### Materials and Men Becoming Available

Every day brings us reports of easing of restrictions and regulations affecting the building and improving of grain handling plants. Both steel and lumber are more readily obtained principally because the Government is no longer rushing into all markets with voluminous hurry-up orders. This week the Central Procurement Agency is being disbanded so that the Government will have lumber to sell instead of placing large orders for immediate delivery and the lumber dealers are planning to take care of civilian needs, so that all grain elevators and warehouses should now get enough lumber to proceed with planned construction because manpower is more readily obtainable than for several years.

Even orders for steel are being given prompt consideration by all mills. Grain merchants who are anxious to improve, enlarge or build new facilities should prod their contractors for quick action if they are to have better facilities in the near future.

Elevator equipment should be more easily obtained than for several years because manufacturers have had large orders for needed material on file for many months and they are getting in position to supply all equipment needed for expediting and improving the handling of all grains.

### Rye Futures Restrictions Unwarranted

A delegation of citizens once called on President Coolidge to urge enactment of legislation the spokesmen deemed very much in the public interest. Mr. Coolidge agreed with them that the legislation was very desirable; but that it was necessary for them to go back home and work up public sentiment in favor of the measure, to obtain congressional action.

That is government in a republic. In a bureaucracy and dictatorship the public is not consulted. Fortunately there still remains in the United States the need of public approval of proposed regulations. This was discovered by the O.P.A. and forced it to change from control by a flock of lawyers to participation by outstanding industrialists in advisory committees.

The recent Chicago hearing on proposed restrictions on future trading in rye brought out the fact that the trade does not want the proposed restrictions. The support is lacking that Pres. Coolidge declared necessary. Anyone reading the presentation by the president of the Chicago Board of Trade published elsewhere in full can only conclude that the wisest course for the bureaucrats is to abandon their proposals and leave regulation of the rye futures to the directors of the Board of Trade.

## Must Invoice Mark-ups on Sorghum

Effective Aug. 21 the O.P.A. has issued amendment 1 to supplement 6 of F.P.R. 2, changing Sec. 14 to read:

When any selling price equals or exceeds the base price adjusted for grade and quality at point of origin plus freight, or exceeds the base price adjusted for grade and quality at the terminal thru which the shipment moves plus freight, the seller shall furnish his purchaser with an invoice or confirmation of the purchase and sale separately stating all service charges, markups, elevation and handling costs, and transportation costs permitted in respect to distributors of carload quantities. Such invoice or confirmation of purchase and sale shall indicate with respect to each of the above items, the name and address of the person performing the service or taking the markup, the nature of the service being performed or the markup taken, and the amount being added to the maximum price. No person shall include any of the above items in his maximum price on the sale of any grain sorghums in carload quantities unless he complies with the requirements of this section with respect to such item.

## The Wheat Situation

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—In the 1944-45 season there were about 116,000,000 bus. of wheat feed on farms, 85,000,000 bus. used in producing alcohol. These items were calculated to run about the same this season, and if this is the case and the carryover is not cut below 250,000,000 bus. about 330,000,000 bus. will be left available for feed and for export as feed.

Of the old crop carryover on July 1, which totaled about 281,000,000 bus., 91,000,000 bus. were owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. An additional 2,000,000 bus. of wheat were in process of liquidation and 18,000,000 bus. were stored on farms and still under loan to the CCC.

The world wheat crop for 1945 appeared to be about 5 per cent under last year. These calculations did not take into consideration the wheat to be grown in China and Russia. In the latter country, what meager information that had been obtained indicated the Russian wheat crop would be near prewar standards.

Other crops ranged from North Africa's poor crop to the reduced yields noted in Australia and the Argentine.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## Tie-in Grain Sales Forbidden

With regard to F.P.R. 2 the O.P.A. has recently issued the following interpretation:

Tying agreements and "criss-cross" sale. In some instances sellers of corn at the maximum price are conditioning their sales of corn by requiring the buyer also to purchase a given quantity of wheat, barley or other commodity at a price higher than the market price for such wheat, barley or other commodity.

Such a practice is a tying agreement contrary to established O.P.A. policy and is in violation of the evasion section in the applicable Regulation. The O.P.A. policy may be summarized as follows:

Any arrangement by which a seller conditions the sale of one commodity in any manner upon the purchase by the buyer of any other commodity is a tying agreement and constitutes a violation of the Regulation. Where, as is indicated above, the corn is sold at the maximum price and the wheat or barley or other commodity is sold at a price in excess of the market price, the transaction is also, in effect, a sale of the corn in excess of the maximum price for the corn.

It has also been indicated that certain sellers are engaging in "criss-cross" sales (A sells his grain to B and B sells his grain to A), under such circumstances that no purpose is served except that of providing for an additional markup in the price of all the grain involved.

The mark-ups in the Regulations are provided for the purpose of permitting the normal distribution of grain and such "criss-cross" sales arrangement is in violation of the evasion section in the applicable Regulation.

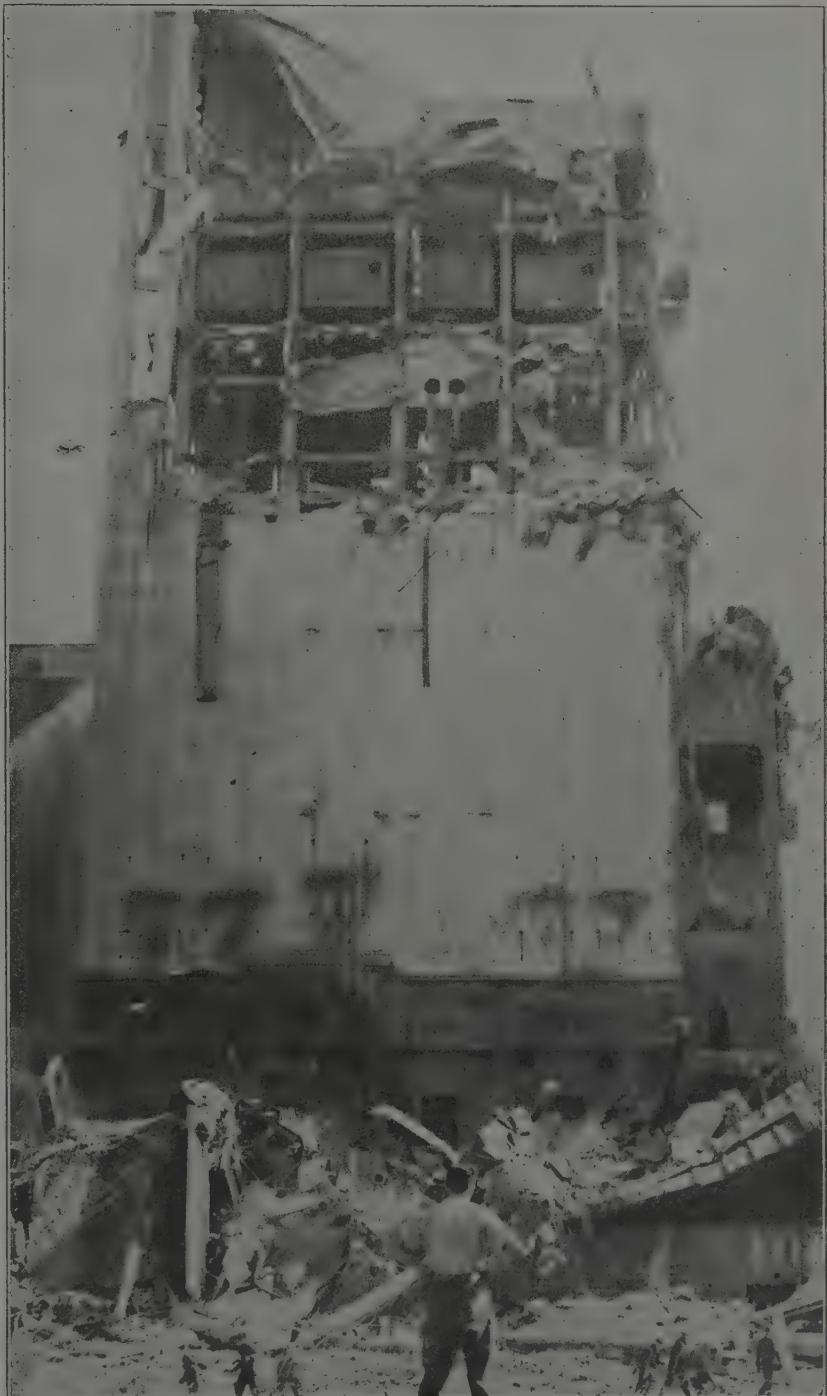
## Pyramiding of Mark-ups Attacked by O.P.A.

The invoice or confirmation hitherto required on each sale of a carload lot of any of the four grains, must show in addition, as ordered Aug. 18 by the O.P.A. (1) The name and address of the person performing the service or taking the markup, (2) the nature of the service being

performed or the markup taken, and (3) the amount being added to the maximum price of the commodity.

It is also specifically stated that no person shall include any markup, service charge or other cost in his maximum price unless he complies with the specified requirements concerning each item.

The action will result in a readily available history of each carload of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghum.



Workhouse of Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 5, Port Arthur, Ont., Shortly After Explosion of Grain Dust (See pages 134 and 135)

# Pool Elevator No. 5, Port Arthur, Wrecked; 16 Killed, 37 Injured

A hot and dry atmosphere laden with dust from screenings that were being loaded, an inadequate dust collecting system and cupola walls that had no large pressure relief windows supplied the ideal conditions for the worst dust explosion in the history of the twin ports of Ft. William-Port Arthur.

The explosion occurred in the working house of Elevator No. 5 of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Ltd., on the water front at Port Arthur, Ont., at 9:34 a.m., Aug. 7. Sixteen men were killed and 37 injured.

The working house, of 200,000 bus. capacity was built in 1918, with a car shed, an annex of 450,000 bus. capacity in 28 tanks, a conveyor gallery to the dock and office, all in one row. Later, in 1923, there was built an annex at the side of the original annex, and in 1927 No. 3 annex adjoining No. 2. No. 2 has a capacity of 500,000 bus. in 30 tanks, and No. 3,000,000 bus. in 28 tanks.

The bin structure of the working house was of reinforced concrete, as was the ground floor wall. Above the bins the walls were of heavy brick panels between the steel columns, with windows of moderate size, all most substantially built.

The dust collecting system was out of date, according to Percy McCallum, general superintendent. The company had a modern system of dust collecting projected for Pool 5, but had been unable to get one installed so far owing to priority war calls on men and materials.

Screenings that contain dust were being loaded by four legs at the time of the disaster into the steamer Sonora. The explosion blew the tops off three bins of screenings. The boat was moved away from the dock immediately. The explosion damaged the electric power lines to other grain elevators in Port Arthur, which had to stop operations temporarily.

Confined within the strong walls, the explosion propagated itself thruout the cupola building up a tremendous pressure that pushed out the four walls on all sides of the work house, pushed out one basement wall of reinforced concrete 16 inches thick, and knocked down the gallery leading to the dock.

Three men, who were at work installing an additional lofier leg on the side of the working house were blown 80 ft. to the roof of the annex and killed.

The gallery leading to the dock was almost wholly demolished, only a portion of the office remaining.

The near-by office of Pool Elevator No. 5 was damaged, but greater damage was prevented by loaded box cars standing between Pool 5 and Pool 4, intercepting the debris thrown by the explosion.

Four steel box cars were crushed by falling concrete and brick. The bottoms of several bins were cracked. Part of the walls of one bin was blown off.

Bodies of some of the dead were found a considerable distance from the elevator. Bricks, pieces of cement concrete and burning embers were hurled a distance of 200 yards from the elevator.

WITH its eyes on the chalk-marks of the blackboard the Dominion Wheat Board on Aug. 13 reduced the export tax on oats 2 cents per bushel, to 17 cents.

THE C.C.C. owned 24,700,000 bus. of corn and 92,327,000 bus. of wheat on May 31. A year ago the C.C.C. owned 738,000 bus. corn and 98,718,000 bus. wheat.

WE are now approaching the crest of the tide carrying the United States contributions of food and goods to the four corners of the globe. Inevitably there will set in a recession of forced economy.

## Soybean Inspections Show Further Decrease

Inspected receipts of soybeans have decreased steadily for the past three months, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the Office of Marketing Services. July receipts totaled 3,063 cars compared with 3,642 cars in June, 5,953 cars in May, and 6,588 cars in April. Inspected receipts October through July this season were 81,246 cars, a slight increase over 80,916 cars inspected during the same period last season.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in July continued good, 88 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 87 percent in June. October through July, both this season and last, 53 percent graded No. 1 and 34 percent No. 2.

Soybeans: Inspected receipts, July, 1945.

Class	Grade				Sam- ple	1945 July
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Yellow	1,220	1,435	235	67	55	80,589
Green	...	...	...	...	...	35
Brown	...	...	...	...	...	45
Black	1	5	4	9	1	106
Mixed	1	22	2	...	6	471
Oct.-July, cars	42,898	27,896	7,735	1,817	900	81,246



All Walls of the Saskatchewan Pool Workhouse Cupola at Port Arthur, Ont., some Storage Bins Were Wrecked and a 16-inch Foundation Wall was Blown Out from Under one Storage Annex by Dust Explosion Aug. 7.  
(See pages 133 and 135)

## Canadian Dust Explosions

Grain dust explosions in Canada have occurred usually at lower lake or sea ports, the twin cities of Ft. William and Port Arthur at the Canadian head of the lakes having had but one explosion of dust and that an insignificant one in the elevator of the National Elevator Co. in December, 1927, until the wrecking of Pool Elevator No. 5 on Aug. 7.

The argument that dust explosions do not occur along the lakes has some foundation; as the air is likely to be humid and disperse static electricity. While this has probably prevented many explosions there remain other causes such as sparks from tramp iron striking the concrete walls of the bins, or an elevator bucket hitting the steel leg casing, and overheated bearings.

The elevators at the Canadian Head of the Lakes have an excellent record on the score of dust explosions, considering the large number of elevators in the area and the large volume of grain handled. This enviable record was achieved by elevator superintendents who strove to keep their plants free of dust accumulations.

Following is the record of dust explosions that have occurred in the grain handling plants of Canada, to date.

Peterboro, Ont.—Dust explosion in oat mill of the Quaker Oats Co. on the morning of Dec. 11, 1916, demolished nearly one-third of the main building and engine room, and fire following destroyed the remainder of the plant, except grain storage tanks. Seventeen men were killed.

Port Colborne, Ont.—No fire followed the

disastrous explosion of Aug. 9, 1919, in the Canadian Government Elevator. Eleven men were killed. The floors of the cupola were blown upward and the two lower floors had the walls blown outward. Grain was thrown a distance of a mile. A block of concrete drove a hole three feet square in a barge loading wheat. The plant had a complete equipment of dust collecting machinery, but the dust collecting machinery was not in operation while boats were being loaded.

Brandon, Man.—The top of the oatmeal mill of the western Canada Flour Mills Co. was blown out by a dust explosion Oct. 25, 1920. Bricks and timbers fell into the engine house. One man injured by a falling brick.

Montreal, Que.—Harbor Commissioners Elevator No. 1 had some corrugated iron siding blown off by a dust explosion Oct. 27, 1921. Two men were slightly burned. The house was very dusty, but the explosion did not propagate far from the loftier leg in which it started. The explosion was caused by an overheated bearing of a boot pulley.

West St. John, N. B.—A dust explosion in the elevator of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Dec. 20, 1922, killed no one.

Montreal, Que.—Much damage was done to Harbor Commissioners Elevator B Dec. 1, 1924, much of the corrugated iron siding being blown off the cupola. Windows of the cupola over the storage tanks adjacent automatically opened without breakage. The explosion passed up the leg in which it started through the entire story. One man fell to the floor and died of skull fracture. No fire followed. Loss, \$50,000.

Halifax, N. S.—Part of end wall and one side of roof of the elevator of the Canadian National Railway were blown off by an explosion Jan. 27, 1926. It was a cribbed structure, iron clad. Fire started in several places and was promptly extinguished.

Ft. William, Ont.—Little damage was done by a dust explosion in the plant of the National Elevator Co. in December, 1927.

St. Boniface, Man.—The Soubry Grain Co. had a small loss by dust explosion Apr. 26, 1929.

Collingwood, Ont.—A dust explosion Jan. 6, 1932, in the Canadian Terminal Elevator, tore the tops off 7 bins, spread on the bin floor blasting out six bays of steel sash. The explosion started in an interstice bin, which was being filled. Loss, \$50,000.

Midland, Ont.—A dust explosion blew the corrugated iron siding off the Aberdeen Elevator July 8, 1944, killing 6 men and injuring another. Fire destroyed one conveyor belt. An accumulation of dust was being swept up at the time.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

B. & H. 23341 went east thru Bigelow, Kan., July 5 leaking wheat at door post.—Bigelow Grain & Feed Co.

D., L. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

Penn 52700 going west thru Portsmouth, Ia., Aug. 7, had car door open and was leaking oats over grain doors.—F. W. Peterson, mgr., Community Elevators, Inc.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr. Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Penn 596712 passed thru Eudora, Kan., at 11 a. m., July 18, bound for Kansas City leaking wheat badly on the side near the door. Agent at Eudora was notified.—J. D. Adams, Eudora Mills.

Milw 711159 went thru Hersher, Ill., about 2:30 p. m., July 19, leaking quite a stream of grain. Trainmen expected to have it attended to at Kankakee yard.—Ezra Marti, sole owner. Farmers Grain Co.

Ten Cars in a train going east on the Santa Fe were derailed into a ditch at Quenemo, Kan., spilling 18,000 bus. of wheat on the ground, of which railroad officials estimated 90 per cent would be saved.—G. M. H.

Soo 38718 and P.M. 89061 on train No. 82 were leaking grain badly passing thru Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 18.—Bruce Edgar, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Until you have learned to be tolerant with those who do not always agree with you—until you have cultivated the habit of saying some kind word of those whom you do not admire—until you have formed the habit of looking for the good instead of the bad there is in others, you will be neither successful nor happy.—Napoleon Hill.



The Dust Explosion in the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 5 at Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 7, Took a Heavy Toll of Lives, Limbs and Property  
(See Illustrations pages 133 and 134)

# Hearing on Rye Futures

The Commodity Exchange Commission hearing on the limitation of individual open interest in rye futures contracts scheduled for Aug. 15 at Chicago was adjourned to and completed Aug. 17. Roger Kauffmann acted as chairman.

The government presented two witnesses.

HARRY C. SCHAACK, pres. of the Board of Trade, made the following statement on behalf of the executive committee of the Board of Trade:

When Mr. J. M. Mehl's letter of June 27 was received on the morning of Friday, June 29, as president, I caused a special meeting of the board of directors to be called for that afternoon. After several hours of discussion of the various requests of Mr. Mehl, the directors recessed until July 2 at which time after several more hours spent in a complete examination of all of the facts, the directors, acting as experts, agreed to follow as far as was deemed expedient each of the requests made in Mr. Mehl's letter. This action was taken in a patriotic desire to cooperate as far as possible in view of the known facts with any requests made by the Commodity Exchange Authority as an emergency wartime measure.

The purpose of this hearing, as I gather from the newspaper release and the testimony of the Government's witnesses, is now to write into the permanent regulations of the Sec'y of Agriculture the figures on length of line and limitation on daily trading in rye requested in Mr. Mehl's letter of June 27th.

The Board of Trade desires that the record shows that the directors who had examined carefully each of the maturing rye futures contracts the past several years and have frequently considered from their intimate knowledge of rye trading on the floor of this Exchange the entire situation, decided that in their best judgment the limits on length of line and volume of trading determined upon by the Board would better accomplish the results desired by Mr. Mehl than would the suggestions contained in his letter.

The Board of Trade desires that the record shall also show some of the basic underlying conditions which were temporary and adventitious in character.

**RYE MARKET FACTS**—The board of directors is fully cognizant of the fact that more than the usual interest existed in the rye market, but for very definite reasons. In the five years prior to the war we raised in this country an average crop of 44,300,000 bus. From 1934 to 1939 the difference between wheat and rye ranged from 20 to 30 cents a bushel, and there seemed to be enough rye for all purposes. Since we entered the war, the Government has done very little to encourage rye production. It was unlike the situation in wheat when the first loan in 1938 was on basis of 77 cents at Chicago, and which without exception was gradually raised until at the present time it amounts to \$1.59. However, in rye there was no such encouragement, and the loan remained stationary at 75 cents. Nor did it matter whether rye was located on the farm or at terminals, farmers received no more. As a result production gradually declined.

The 1943 rye crop amounted to only 30,452,000 bus. In 1944 we harvested only 25,872,000 bus., while the current crop forecast is for a yield of 27,883,000 bus. This is also illustrated by pointing out that in the ten-year period, 1933 to 1942, North and South Dakota and Minnesota raised an average rye crop each year of 20,929,000 bus., while production for the United States as a whole was 40,446,000 bus. In other words, those three states raised over half our rye crop. Contrasted with this, last year the same three states had a combined yield of only 7,745,000 bus., while the whole country raised 25,872,000 bus. Thus Chicago did not get its supplies from the same sources, and with not only a smaller production but a scattered one, movement to terminals was next to nothing.

In addition to this there was a period a few months ago when our government restricted imports of Canadian rye to Chicago except on shipments remaining here for a thirty-day period or less. This almost meant that rye had to be sold before it arrived, since the importer could not run the risk of violating a government order, and from that time on the quantities which were sent from Canada have been relatively small.

There were further steps taken by W.F.A. to sell 4 to 5 million bushels of our rye to Europe for relief. Considering that we raised only about 25,000,000 bus. last year, this was certainly a very large percentage of our supply. Moreover, there was a period when a certain admixture of rye was ordered to the distillers manufacturing commercial alcohol. All this at a time when our feeding engagements were heavy reducing stocks of rye in this country, and as a result we did have a heavier speculation than one would ordinarily expect, particularly since there was no ceiling for this cereal, and it was further known that nothing would be done until the 1945 crop was harvested.

In other words, speculation (as it generally does) went into the free and unrestricted markets, such as rye, particularly as the export program enlarged and the supplies in Chicago diminished. It also encouraged buying of the nearby deliveries against sales of the distant months, which very likely was responsible for a big open interest and the trade felt that without large deliveries there was an added incentive in feeling that inverse carrying charges would prevail. As a matter of fact, there has been no change in the past few weeks, and there are still no accumulations at terminal markets, especially at Chicago, with the result that the nearby months remain relatively strong while hedging seems to be going into the distant deliveries.

The executive committee is of the considered opinion that the decline in open interest in rye futures contracts since July 6, 1945, is conclusive evidence that the action of the board of directors was not disruptive to the market but did result in a decrease in trading in rye futures.

**PROCEEDING PREMATURE**—The executive committee of the Board of Trade also believes that the present proceedings are premature and to that extent unnecessary.

We have all been listening for news of the capitulation of Japan and the President's proclamation for the celebration of our victory.

It is not conceivable that in the near future wartime conditions will again force such wartime actions as have been taken by our directors under the conditions forced upon us by the present World War.

Inasmuch as peace is now near and it is admittedly going to be among our major agricultural problems either to maintain wartime prices or to dispose of surplus agricultural products produced under wartime pressure, the executive committee insists that there is no occasion or urgency at this time to make any changes in the regulations heretofore adopted on Dec. 22, 1938, by the Commodity Exchange Commission.

For many years we have lived under the regulations then adopted and it is to be hoped that the emergency action taken by the directors on July 2, 1945, will tide over any difficulties in the immediate post-war period, and that we can speedily return to normalcy, a normalcy as it was deemed to exist by the Commodity Exchange Commission in December, 1938. It must, and it certainly will, seem, when reviewed by others sometime in future, a most arbitrary exercise of authority to seek to impose upon such free enterprise as is left to American business men any restrictions that stem from a particular situation that arose from a non-recurring set of war conditions.

DOUGLAS C. MOORE of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., representing the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, testified that further restrictions on rye futures trading would not be in the interest of the trade or of the milling industry. He said that "rye futures must be kept as liquid as possible to truly reflect the business and make it possible for us to function smoothly in buying and processing rye in the milling industry."

K. L. BURNS of the Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis., declared that because his firm needed large quantities of rye for advance sales, it frequently was necessary to hedge as much as 150,000 to 200,000 bus. of rye in the futures market. He said that if his firm had to buy rye in the cash market and store it, it would be a costly operation.

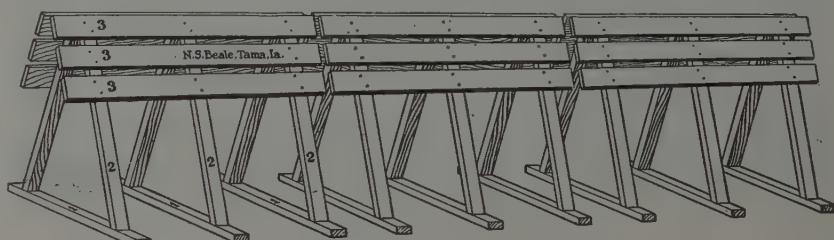
## Ventilation Helps to Save Ear Corn

Buyers of ear corn, especially ear corn that is heavily laden with excessive moisture, are confronted with an urgent necessity of separating the corn from the moisture before corn heats or starts to rot. The 1944 crop of corn has presented many corn buyers with a troublesome headache without any extra charge. If cribs were not built so wide, it would be easier to save the corn from spoiling.

Many years ago N. S. Beale of Tama, Iowa, who was long an active member in the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, devised an adjustable corn crib ventilator that will fit any crib and has a record for carrying out moisture from the stored corn that exceeds all other stationary ventilators.

Mr. Beale's ventilator was such a pronounced success it has long been used by ear corn buyers in all parts of the corn belt. His original specifications called for sections of the ventilator to be made in the uniform length of 7 ft. in order that they could be readily adjusted to ventilate different cribs. In long cribs these ventilators can be placed end to end throughout the entire crib, and thereby provide perfect ventilation in every section. When the ventilator is left open at each end, perfect circulation of air is provided and if crib is wide, then a second row of ventilators can be placed at different depths parallel to the first thereby insuring greater ventilation at all points.

It was Mr. Beale's original plan to construct each section of the ventilators from 2x4 inch 44 inches long, so that it could be readily placed in position to provide firm anchorage



Beale's Adjustable Corn Crib Ventilator Fits Any Crib

for the superstructure of each section. All sections should be constructed as illustrated herewith so as to provide a tunnel for insuring ready passage of air currents without interference. The uprights, indicated as Figure 2 in drawing, should also be made of 2x4's about 50 inches long with bottom ends anchored to Figure 1 at same distance from ends of Figure 1 throughout the full length of section. Figure 3 should be constructed of 1x6's seven feet long and laid so as to provide space of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches between all boards covering sides of Figure 2. The space between boards is limited to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches so as to prevent ear corn from falling down underneath and blocking the passage of air currents throughout the tunnel. It is well to have all these pieces of Figure 3 cut so as to extend 7 inches beyond the uprights.

King Corn has experienced so much difficulty in getting started on the 1945 crop that he will, no doubt, reach maturity later than usual this season, and ear corn buyers everywhere will be in need of all the assistance they can get in helping to save the crop from heating.

### Some Uses of Corn Cobs

The largest use of corn cobs at present is in the manufacture of furfural, which was begun, with oat hulls, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., by the Quaker Oats Co. many years ago.

Furfural is the cheapest and purest aldehyde available. When introduced into a mixture it will separate the desirable from the undesirable components by dissolving some and leaving the others. It is so used in removing objectionable gums from lubricating oils.

In the manufacture of Buna-S rubber many carloads monthly of furfural are consumed in purifying butadiene.

Furfural goes into the synthetic resin used in the binder of grinding wheels. By reacting chemically with carboxylic acid furfural makes plastics for electric light bulbs, steering wheels and innumerable other articles.

Ground cobs are used for cleaning furs, removing oil from tinplate, making light weight tile, in linoleum, in dynamite and in adhesive gums.

The three principal components of corn cobs are cellulose, lignin and hemicelluloses, all of which are more familiarly known as woody material.

A direct use of the cobs is as fuel. They

make a hot fire, but burn out too quickly. If compressed into small briquettes with a cheap binder of pitch or petroleum residue the cobs might be fed successfully thru an automatic stoker.

### Iowa's First Corn Cob Mill

While many corn handling plants have undertaken to crush corn cobs incidentally, what is believed to be the first built expressly to handle cobs alone has just been completed at Belle Plaine, Ia., by H. Roy Mosnat.

Should this plant be successful, and it has promise of being so, its operation will mark a milestone in the conversion of a major farm waste into a profitable product. More than that, it will rid the country elevator receiving ear corn of a fire hazard and a burdensome waste product.

Instead of watching his cob burner, the elevator operator will be able to load the cobs into a freight car or truck and forget about them.

The owner and operator of the Corn Belt Cob Mill at Belle Plaine, H. Roy Mosnat, has had the co-operation of the U. S. Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., in choosing the method of handling and crushing the cobs. At Belle Plaine E. C. Lathrop and S. J. Arnovsky of the Laboratory directed their work to the delivery of the cobs on trucks or rail cars as a dried and crushed raw material. There are actually hundreds of uses for cob products.

Cobs are received from trucks, and facilities for unloading box cars will be installed later. From the pit into which the trucks dump the cobs a drag line, driven by a 2-h.p. motor, passes the cobs over an electromagnet to remove tramp iron before going to the crusher, having a capacity of 120 tons in 24 hours.

The broken cobs are lifted by a pneumatic blower 50 ft. to top of storage bins, 20x20 ft. and 50 ft. high, with 600 tons storage capacity. From the bottom of storage bins broken cobs are drawn off thru two extra size grain feeders which can be used singly or together and fed into a crusher of large capacity, from which the crushed cobs are again elevated by air to a collector, from which they are fed into sacks or in bulk into a car, or into bins to be ground finer. All ground cobs will be shipped out by rail.

Air from the blowers' intake cools the electric motors and this warmed air dries the broken

cobs and the crushed cobs again, without any extra investment. Drying makes it easier to grind the crushed cobs and reduces the freight charge on outgoing shipments.

The annual capacity of the cob mill is 25,000 to 30,000 tons, and Benton County produces annually about 65,000 tons of cobs. At the mill \$3 per ton is being paid for cobs. The freight rate is such that cobs can be brought in by rail from elevators as far as 200 miles. This mill has a railroad side track. The manager of the mill is Peter Thuesen, for 30 years with the Farmers Creamery. Blowers were furnished by the Pedely Blower Co.

To grind the annual cob crop of the United States would require 1,000 plants the size of that at Belle Plaine, calculating the cob supply at 25,000,000 tons annually.

### Cost Increases from High Moisture Wheat

Average moisture content of 1945 crop wheat must be at least one per cent higher than for several years, taking the nation as a whole. In some areas, especially the Central States, the average must be close to two per cent above normal. Rainy harvest weather, a succession of showers at threshing time, plus high humidity for days at a time have produced this condition.

The first thing which usually occurs to a miller when high moisture wheat is mentioned is the difficulty of storing it. It requires more or less constant attention, in many cases it must be run frequently, often it is advisable to use a dryer. Even so, it may become bin-burnt or other disasters may develop.

While most millers have a full appreciation of the difficulties to be overcome in storing high moisture wheat, it is a curious thing that many do not seem to realize fully that extra moisture in wheat causes a sharp advance in the cost of production of flour. It is an elemental fact that one per cent more moisture in wheat increases the original wheat cost one per cent. Not only that, damp wheat means shrinkage, the cost of extra running, and the loss resulting from any of the several disasters which may strike it in storage. The total of these factors will seldom amount to less than several cents per bushel.

This year, an extra cost may be attributed to high moisture wheat. In many cases already reported it is throwing yields well above the 2.35 recognized for subsidy purposes. This means that to the extent the miller has yields higher than 2.35, he obtains no subsidy. This is another cost factor.

Millers whose wheat is running higher than usual in moisture content must not fail to evaluate what this means in extra cost—and that these extra costs will prevail throughout most of the crop year.—The Hook-Up

### Books Received

**WHEAT and Wheat Products, Their Constituents**, covers the descriptive chemistry of the wheat kernel, unfolding the complete story of research and discovery, summing up all knowledge up to the present, beginning with the separation of gluten by Beccari in 1728. Chapters are devoted to Early Researches, Prolamins of Wheat, Glutelins of Wheat, Water and Salt Soluble Proteins, Crude Protein, Nucleic Acid, Non-Protein Nitrogen, Starch, Sugars, Gums, Cellulose, Lipids, Minerals, Halogens, Sulphur and Selenium, Acidity, Wheat and Flour Pigments, and Vitamins of Wheat and Wheat Products. This volume is sponsored by the American Chemical Society in its Monograph Series, which procured the services as author of C. H. Bailey, professor of Agricultural Biochemistry, and Director of the Minnesota Agri. Exp. Station. In 1932 Dr. Bailey was awarded the Thomas Burr Osborne Medal of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists. The book of 300 pages is substantially bound, with both subject and author index, and is priced at \$6.50 by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 W. 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

Iowa's First Corn Cob Mill



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Wilson, Kan.—This year our wheat crop was very irregular and poor. Wheat ranged from 48 lbs. test to 61 lbs.—B. W. Kyner, per J. L. Kyner.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—Arthur Vestal has harvested 105 bales of Bermuda hay from one acre of ground and there will be another cutting later in the season.—P. J. P.

Pampa, Tex., Aug. 6.—Feed crops and cotton crops are a complete failure in west Texas except a few irrigated farms. Wheat crop made from 5 to 20 bus. an acre.—John Young, mgr., Old Grand Dad Feed Stores.

Emporia, Kan.—The flax harvest is now under way in Lyon County where 1,300 acres were planted, with yields ranging from 6 to 8 bus. per acre. Under a government price regulation the flax sold for \$2.65 per bu.—G. M. H.

Odessa, Wash., Aug. 13.—Storage facilities for wheat at the Odessa, Ruff and Batum elevators are being filled to capacity and at the two latter places wheat is being run out onto the ground, while at Odessa planking has been laid.—F. K. H.

Cimarron, Kan.—Gray County's row crop is saved. It was at the point where it either had to have moisture or there would be no crop. Then came the rain, from one to two and a half inches, soaking how crops and feed all over the county. In Cimarron two inches fell.—G. M. H.

Sprague, Wash., Aug. 13.—Farmers have started cutting spring Federation, reporting yields from 25 to 35 bus. The first sample tested was 55 lbs., but other fields are showing a better weight test. This sample carried 16 per cent protein. Winter wheat average yield is higher than the spring variety up as high as 40 to the acre.—F. K. H.

Elliworth, Ill., Aug. 10.—Dandy oats crop this season, average yield around 55 bus. and average test weight 38 lbs. Several jobs tested 40 lbs. No shortage of cars or storage space here, able to take all offered. In many fields, corn will exceed last year's big crop. Never saw beans look as good as the present field. Supplies of old corn just about gone.—Wayne Van Gundy.

Alma, Kan.—Certified Pawnee wheat ranked high among the growers in Wabaunsee County, according to Howard C. Myers, county agent. Of the sixteen growers in the county, this wheat yielded more than any other variety on these farms by 5 to 8 bus. Homer Clark in Newbury Township: Pawnee yielded 40 bus. per acre and his best Kawvale made only 24 bus.—G. M. H.

Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 13.—We have the best crop in many years if it ever quits raining so they can get it threshed. Oats that have been threshed yield from 60 to 75 bus. to acre. Flax is best it has ever been. Yields should reach 20 to 25 bus. to acre this year. We need plenty of dry weather and sunshine for both small grain and corn.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., B. Edgar, Mgr.

Columbia, Mo.—There was a very small percentage of the wheat fields in Missouri this year entirely free of rye. The amount of rye present varied from a few scattered plants in some fields to a mixture of 20 per cent. The increased use of Balbo rye in recent years is partly responsible for this condition as well as the shortage of labor on most farms which made it impossible to rogue out the scattered rye plants before harvest.—Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—The corn yield prospect improved during the past month and is now just over the ten year (1934-43) average altho still materially lower than the average of more recent years during which the near general use of hybrid seed raised the normal yield level. The condition of soybeans is about two points below average. Practically all other crops show yield prospects which are average or better.—Eldon E. Houghton, Agri. Statistician.

Vale, Ore.—Edward Judd reports combining Lemhi wheat on the D. L. Cutler ranch that yielded 92 bus. to the acre.—F. K. H. (Believe it or not.)

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 12.—Testing the Clinton variety, a new variety of oats for the University of Illinois, college of agriculture, Jesse Riley of Maroa, produced a crop yielding 109 bus. per acre, or about 30 bus. higher than the top Macon County yield with other varieties.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 1,915 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended Aug. 16 was 11.55 per cent and 1,811 cars tested by Missouri averaged 10.95 per cent. The 3,726 cars tested by both departments had an average of 11.25 per cent, compared with 11.16 per cent on 4,399 cars the previous week and 11.62 per cent for 2,249 cars a year ago.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 10.—The indicated production of sorghums for grain is 7,997,000 bus. compared with 12,915,000 bus. in 1944 and 7,316,000 bus. the 10-year (1934-43) average. The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 727,000 acres compared with 898,000 harvested in 1944 and 717,000 the 10-year average. Hot dry weather has caused some decline in prospects in the northwestern and west-central areas and rain is needed in those districts.—K. D. Blood, D. D. Pittman, Agri. Statisticians.

Lincoln, Neb.—A recent survey of 260 cars of 1945 Nebraska wheat, reaching terminal markets late in July, averaged 60.3 lbs. per bushel. All parts of the state were represented. The eastern district averaged 58.9 lbs. while the southwestern area had the unusual average of 61.1 lbs. per bus. In this same southwestern district, 83 per cent of the cars graded No. 1. Milling characteristics of this year's crop are slightly better than those of the 1944 crop.—J. C. Swinbank, secy Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 17.—The largest oats crop since 1937 was predicted for Iowa this year by the Iowa Crop & Livestock Reporting Service on the basis of Aug. 1 conditions. A yield rate of 40 bus. per acre is estimated and oats are expected to produce 217,360,000 bus. compared with 144,270,000 bus. in 1944 at 30 bus. to the acre. It placed the estimated corn crop yield for 1945 at 518,269,000 bus., the same figure given a month ago. The indicated winter wheat yield for the state was set at 2,645,000 bus., or 23 bus. per acre. Soybean production was estimated at 37,680,000 bus. compared with 42,580,000 bus. last year; 1,122,000 bus. of flaxseed compared with 656,000 a year ago.—Conrad (Ia.) Farmers Grain Co.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 18.—Estimated yield of corn for Illinois of 374,186,000 bus. on 8,702,000 acres is approximately 30,000,000 bus. short of the final production in 1944 when 8,971,000 acres were harvested. In 1944, corn prospects declined from Aug. 1 to harvest on account of dry weather and insect damage, whereas the weather this year since Aug. 1 has been such that our prospects certainly have increased since the report was gathered. The corn plant never looked better, dark green color, big stalks, in many fields the ears are beginning to hang over. Last year, Illinois corn prospects declined from Aug. 1 and the August estimate was 12,000,000 bus. higher than the final crop. With warm weather, another inch of rain in a week or so, and a normal frost date, the crop should certainly make the August estimate or better.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 18.—Have a new high record of wheat yield in Delaware county, a 40 acre field, only cut 39 acres, one acre drowned out, made 47.5 bus. to the acre of No. 1 Red Wheat tested 61.5 lbs. Manager of our Farmland elevator was up this morning and he had a field of 20 acres that made 46.5 bus., old-fashioned bearded red wheat, wheat that is grown very little in this part of the country. It always was the best wheat for this section of Indiana but when threshing was done by hand it was mean to handle and farmers gradually went out of it, but are going back to it some now, it was called Turkey Wheat. Indiana should average 10 bus. to the acre more wheat this year than they threshed in the last 50 years. Corn couldn't do better. Think we will have the largest crop in eastern, central Indiana, we ever raised. Soybeans couldn't be better on low ground and high ground they are just beginning to fill and never saw more pods on a stalk than there is this year.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8.—Progress of Northwest grain crops during the past two weeks has been highly satisfactory as the result of ideal weather conditions over the major part of the territory. Moderately warm days, cool nights, and frequent timely rainfall have provided an ideal combination for development of small grains and flax. In several important producing areas, the stand of wheat is exceptionally heavy and the perfect filling weather has probably added several bushels per acre to an already promising prospect. However, the situation has not been uniformly satisfactory throughout the entire territory, a notable exception being north central Montana where continued drought during the past six weeks has caused irreparable damage and materially reduced the early prospect in that area. Also, the moderate temperatures and particularly the unseasonably cool nights have retarded the growth of corn.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., Paul Rutherford, Vice Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16.—Progress in

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

Indicated	Total Production		Indicated	
	Aug. 1	Avg.		
Crop	1944	1945	1944	1945
Corn, all	33,230,308	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,844,476
Wheat, all	18,212,176	789,080	1,078,647	1,146,283
Winter	18,818,189	585,994	764,073	826,963
All spring	16,916,167	203,085	314,574	309,314
Durum	15,116,939	29,330	31,933	31,896
Other spring	17,216,167	173,756	232,641	277,418
Oats	29,936,919	1,068,399	1,186,392	1,546,032
Barley	23,025,4	723,481	284,428	269,867
Rye	11,513,233	41,434	25,782	27,883
Buckwheat	17,817,4	7,121	9,166	7,715
Flaxseed	8,48,8	21,684	23,527	33,974
Rice	47,950,8	52,346	70,237	76,138
Sorghums for				
grain	19,915,7	70,310	181,756	113,977
Hay, ton	1,411,52	77,415	83,845	90,228
Hay, wild	.97	.97	10,144	14,125
Hay, clover &				
timothy	1,351,45	24,289	28,771	30,903
Hay, alfalfa	2,12,230	28,604	31,702	33,326
Bean, dry edible, 100 lb.				
bag <sup>2</sup>	784,809	15,942	16,128	14,714
Soybeans for				
beans, bu.	18,418,1	86,732	192,863	188,284
Broomcorn <sup>3</sup>	354,262	67	67	31

<sup>1</sup>Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. <sup>2</sup>Pounds.

## WINTER WHEAT

Yd. per Ac.	Production		Pre. 1945	
	Prel.	Avg.		
State	1944	1945	1944	
			Thousands Bushels	
Pa.	22.0	21.5	18,061	20,446
Ohio	23.0	27.5	40,831	46,805
Ind.	20.0	23.0	27,210	26,580
III.	19.5	19.5	32,850	24,376
Mich.	24.0	26.5	16,085	22,592
Mo.	11.0	14.5	26,260	23,800
Nebr.	13.0	23.0	47,787	33,609
Kans.	17.0	16.0	133,700	104,624
Md.	23.5	19.5	7,465	8,906
Va.	20.5	16.5	11,520	8,712
N. C.	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928
Ky.	18.0	13.5	5,975	7,902
Tenn.	14.5	12.5	4,942	6,714
Okla.	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914
Tex.	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746
Mont.	22.0	21.0	17,379	26,806
Idaho	28.0	27.5	14,279	17,780
Colo.	15.8	24.0	13,126	16,827
Utah	23.0	22.5	3,245	5,083
Wash.	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270
Oreg.	26.0	23.5	18,355	18,850
Calif.	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393
U. S.	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

Yield per acre	Production		Indicated	
	Aug. 1	Aug. 1945		
State	Bushels	Thousands Bushels	1944	
III.	20.0	23.0	356	160
Wis.	21.5	23.0	978	688
Minn.	17.0	19.0	19,362	18,088
N. D.	16.5	17.0	60,426	132,560
S. D.	18.0	18.0	17,327	34,502
Mont.	18.0	12.0	30,193	48,073
Idaho	33.5	32.0	10,501	12,559
Colo.	15.0	18.0	3,861	2,310
Utah	34.0	33.0	2,123	2,778
Wash.	24.0	19.5	18,962	23,760
Ore.	23.0	20.0	5,369	4,255
U. S.	17.2	16.7	173,756	282,641

## DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	17.0	18.0	1,118	697	558
N. D.	15.5	17.0	23,936	28,970	28,694
S. D.	11.0	15.5	4,276	2,266	2,744
3 states.	15.1	16.9	29,330	31,933	31,896

spring wheat has been favorable except in Washington and parts of Montana, particularly the north central portion. In these two latter states, hot dry weather forced production, and considerable light test weight wheat is reported. Harvest in the Northwest has been delayed somewhat by recent rains, however, no serious loss is expected unless wet conditions continue. In spite of a late start, soybeans have made excellent progress. Stands generally are heavy and flowering profuse. Though some spots in Illinois and Iowa will need rain in the near future, moisture generally is good and prospects favorable. Sorghum grains' condition is

rather spotted due to need of moisture in parts of the heavy producing areas in the Southwest. Harvesting is well along in Texas with considerable variation in yields reported.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 11.—Oats are badly discolored but the bulk of them are running around 34 to 36 lbs. to the bushel and we had a car load in this morning from one of our elevators that tested nearly 38 lbs. to the

bushel and we have heard of oats as high as 40 lbs. to the bushel. Think we will handle more than twice as many oats as we did last year. Price has taken a tumble, may stop farmers delivering, I hope it will, nobody knows what's going to happen.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 11.—At the beginning of August early planted bean fields had started to vine and blossom and prospects were bright for a good yield on these fields. On the other hand, there is a large acreage of late-planted beans with poor stands (particularly in the counties bordering on Lake Huron) which will materially reduce the average yield per acre for the State as a whole. The production estimate of 3,656,000 bags is 12 per cent less than harvested in 1944, 19 per cent below average and the smallest crop since 1936.—C. J. Borum, R. V. Norman, J. R. Garrett, Agri. Statisticians.

## FLAXSEED

Indicated Aug. 1, 1945	
Yield per acre	Production
Bushels	1,000 bu.
12.0	24
9.0	72
11.5	104
10.5	11,812
12.0	1,224
3.0	39
7.5	11,558
10.5	4,568
6.0	522
2.5	88
9.0	567
4.0	1,232
19.0	304
16.0	1,808
<b>8.8</b>	<b>33,972</b>

OATS

Yield per acre Indicated	Production		
	Aug. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1944	Indicated
1945 Bushels	1934.43	1944	Aug. 1
			Thousands Bushels
38.0	3,933	3,515	3,048
28.0	23,761	25,017	20,776
31.0	25,296	23,912	26,009
43.0	40,255	37,224	52,896
42.0	39,340	31,400	60,648
46.0	118,622	112,184	155,000
40.0	49,623	41,100	54,000
47.0	80,256	118,938	110,385
35.0	140,307	155,960	228,635
41.0	182,260	141,270	180,000
22.0	42,694	29,970	35,150
33.0	49,050	52,041	48,117
41.0	47,258	93,430	139,933
32.5	42,078	35,586	74,525
18.5	37,770	28,098	21,090
28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
24.5	11,053	15,064	16,023
24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
27.0	5,464	9,405	8,555
29.5	2,103	4,880	5,018
19.0	27,048	27,569	22,058
23.5	33,425	38,600	43,549
30.0	10,362	15,717	11,370
37.0	6,239	7,308	6,580
30.5	3,113	4,309	4,304
32.0	4,578	5,452	4,304
42.0	7,913	7,728	6,720
30.0	8,998	10,828	8,670
31.0	4,376	5,310	5,118
<b>36.9</b>	<b>1,063,899</b>	<b>1,168,392</b>	<b>1,546,033</b>

9,889 22,457 24,969

Ind.	69	86	11,894	23,150	24,030	U. S. ....	36.9	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,546,032		
Ill.	82	79	39,010	71,400	67,716							
Mich.	82	87		837	1,595							
Minn.	81	86		993	4,340							
Iowa	86	89	13,783	42,580	37,680							
Mo.	75	71	2,397	10,605	10,295							
Kans.	86	82	605	3,315	3,162							
N. C.	80	85	1,922	2,058	2,088	Har. har.	Aug. 1, 1944	Aug. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1943-44	1944	Aug. 1, 1944
Tenn.	63	78	302	1,044	1,088							
Miss.	65	82		1,221	1,150	State.	1,000 acres	Bus.	Thousands Bushels			
Ark.	66	77	1,139	3,612	3,360	Maine .....	6	18.0	137	120	108	
						Vt. ....	1	19.0	26	22	19	
						N. Y. ....	150	132	18.0	2,896	2,700	2,376
W. Va.	62	62	22,700	102,500	102,200							

86 86,152

443 17.4 7,121 9,10

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN						
Mo.	77	60	18.0	981	1,617	1,080
S. D.	123	74	12.0	1,022	2,091	888
Neb.	115	84	15.0	1,786	2,244	1,260
Kans.	1,961	1,200	16.5	11,406	49,468	19,800
Ark.	9	7	14.5	150	144	102
Okla.	898	727	11.0	7,315	12,915	7,987
Tex.	5,103	4,542	16.0	38,497	96,724	72,672
Colo.	289	240	14.0	1,295	4,746	3,360
N. Mex.	359	173	8.0	2,234	5,560	3,884
Ariz.	64	53	31.0	856	2,176	1,643
Calif.	112	101	36.0	4,592	9,920	3,636
U. S.	9,117	7,288	15.7	70,210	181,255	119,072

### U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18.—This year's Northwestern flax crop is from two to three weeks late. Good evidence of this fact may be found in the car receipts at Minneapolis this week. For the first five days only 36 cars arrived compared to 194 a year ago. We received a number of samples from an experienced observer who had been out over the territory last week and were interested to note that the plant was in all stages of development from blossom to complete maturity.

According to the Northern Pacific Railway Company report of Aug. 15, "late rains have brought on a heavy growth of pigeon grass, pigweed, and other annual weeds, which will complicate harvesting, particularly straight combining. Threshing as well as storage of flax is to be a troublesome problem considering the moisture-laden weed seeds which much of the flax will carry."

The northeastern corner of Montana, where the flax crop has been deteriorating because of a lack of rainfall, received light rains during the second week in August. The situation there is still far from satisfactory.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Wheat Yields in S-W Kansas Fabulous

Topeka, Kan.—Information coming to the State Board of Agriculture indicates that Western Kansas is having an exceptionally productive year and that the wheat crop is proving to be a veritable gold mine. The latest success story is from Otis F. Snyder, a keenly observant field man whose travels take him over the southwestern portion of the state. He says:

"I have observed wheat harvest results in Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Haskell, Grant and Stanton counties. Yields per acre for these counties were all good, some fabulous. Many tall tales were being told of 45, 50 and even 60-bushel yields.

"Many growers report 40 to 55 bus. of summer fallow land, with irrigated fields showing yields no larger, but more even. Scott County expects a 4-million-bushel production. Stanton county reports yields of 25 to as high as 52 bushels.

"It will be several months before complete estimates of these counties can be made, and it will take that long to finish the hauling of wheat on the ground. Everywhere, throughout this territory, piles of wheat can be seen.

"Practically every loading station has its long line of trucks waiting to be unloaded. I have seen as many as 75 trucks lined up at one point, with an average of 150 bushels of wheat to the truck, waiting their turn to unload at the elevator."—G. M. H.

## Sorghum Acreage Reduced

In most of the major sorghum-producing great plains states, indications point to sharp declines in acreage. Texas, with about 50 per cent of the U. S. total, shows a decline from last year of about 4 per cent in planted acreage. But in Kansas and Oklahoma, the second and third-ranking sorghum states, acreage is down about 17 and 18 per cent respectively. These three states have approximately 81 per cent of the total acreage. An increase in winter wheat acreage, with a near-record low abandonment, is a major factor in this decline. In years when wheat abandonment is large much of this acreage is often planted to sorghums. The relatively large supply of hay and roughage in the sorghum states is also a factor in the reduction of forage varieties.—U.S.D.A.

# Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Garden City, Kan., Aug. 22.—Grain elevators in this territory are receiving plenty of box cars now and most of the grain which was piled on the ground has been hauled to market.—The Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo.—Three steel barges with a capacity of 132,000 bus were loaded at River-Rail elevator on the Kansas City, Kan., waterfront Aug. 16. Most of its cargo is consigned to C.C.C. at New Orleans, presumably for U.N.R.A. in Europe.

Lakin, Kan.—Wheat piled on the open ground here is due to suffer considerable loss because it is beginning to sprout since the heavy rainfall. Rainfall at Lakin measured 3.55 inches, and the gauge in another part of the farming district measured 1.67 inches.—G. M. H.

Vale, Ore.—About 50 per cent of all grain now being harvested in Malheur County is going into storage. Farmers generally are taking advantage of the Commodity Credit loans available in order to hold their grain for next spring's sale. Storage facilities in the county are ample to care for even a greater crop.—F. K. H.

Garden City, Kan.—The wheat harvest in Western Kansas was at its peak Aug. 4 and was producing the second or third largest for the western part of the state. Some fields were yielding as much as 70 bus. to the acre. Some farmers had crews in the field at night and more than 2,500 combines were reported at work.—P. J. P.

Danvers, Ill.—Guy Jones, manager of the Danvers Farmers Elevator Co., reported Aug. 10 that the oats harvest in the Danvers community had almost been completed. The elevator had handled 50,000 bus. of new oats and had plenty of ears in which to move the crop. About three-fourths of all the oats raised in the Danvers area had been stored on farms for feed.—P. J. P.

Rayne, La.—The first lot of rice from the 1945 crop offered for sale in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas or California, the four rice producing states, was sold to the local mill of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co. at ceiling price. A lot of Zenith, harvested by combine, from the farm of Martin Petitjean near here, brought the ceiling of \$61.15 per 162-bbl. less discounts for moisture.—P. J. P.

Columbus, O.—The car shortage has become so acute throughout Ohio that farmers are urged to hold back on farms all grain until elevators are again able to handle it. W. W. Cummings, secy of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n in a state wide appeal advised farmers to store as much as possible in their bins, barns and silos until more transportation is available. Mr. Cummings said the state had only one-half of the 37,125 freight cars needed to transport the grain. He estimated that this year's wheat yield would be approximately 55,688,000 bushels or about 20 per cent over last year's crop.

Ottawa, Ont.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Aug. 9, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 191,198; durum, 249; oats, 191,031; barley, 73,014; rye, 12,077; flaxseed, 6,116; since Aug. 1 as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 303,553 (2,152,444); durum, 248 (38,039); oats, 196,010 (1,319,698); barley, 75,279 (648,480); rye 12,214 (31,652); flaxseed, 6,500 (31,086).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

engineer, kept the county road equipment busy clearing and leveling areas on which to pile the golden grain. Some days all the elevators together managed to ship out 3 to 8 cars; some days none. Two years ago when cars were more plentiful the elevator of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corporation shipped 17 cars in a day.

The elevator managers report they are still as busy as during the harvest, the flow of wheat continuing uninterrupted, except when they can not get cars.

Piles of wheat can be found almost everywhere. Farmers use mechanical loaders of various kinds. Some of the piles contain thousands of bushels of grain.

AN APPEAL to farmers for corn is being published as a full page advertisement in Corn Belt newspapers by the Corn Products Refining Co.

FLOUR mills of Canada ground 9,435,449 bus. wheat in June, against 8,271,401 bus. in June, 1944, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

SHORTAGE of corn has forced the closing of the plant at Pekin, Ill., of the Corn Products Refining Co. At Argo it is operating at 75 per cent of capacity, and at Kansas City at 50 per cent.

MONEY in circulation the week ending Aug. 9 stood at \$27,269,000,000, an increase of \$139,000,000 during the week; compared with \$9,612,400,000 June 30, 1941, and \$4,522,000,000 June 30, 1930. Gold stocks fell to \$20,151,000,000 Aug. 9, the lowest since July 3, 1940, and yet some financiers are trying to combat inflation.

## July Receipts and Shipments of Grain

The following reports of receipts and shipments of grain were received too late to be reported in the Aug. 8 issue of Grain & Feed Journals. Expressed in bushels:

	WHEAT			
	Receipts 1945	1944	Shipments 1945	1944
Ft. Wil-				
lham	47,860,256	37,579,839	43,555,066	35,665,382
Min'p'lis	8,171,200	12,831,000	4,976,000	4,872,000
Portland,				
Ore.	1,115,869	744,527	263,725	.....
Toledo	5,158,500	6,509,710	2,221,900	1,472,200
CORN				
Ft. Wil-				
lham			4,320	
Min'p'lis	4,459,200	693,000	4,976,000	4,872,000
Portland,				
Ore.	58,940	6,560	.....	
Toledo	160,000	6,400	46,400	35,200
OATS				
Ft. Wil-				
lham	8,605,297	7,523,151	11,695,274	2,859,965
Min'p'lis	3,506,400	3,471,760	3,117,600	2,058,750
Portland,				
Ore.	116,473	62,347	.....	
Toledo	444,725	88,200	233,100	52,500
RYE				
Ft. Wil-				
lham	143,883	163,133	303,818	350,613
Min'p'lis	276,800	277,500	449,600	496,500
Portland,				
Ore.	885	1,603	.....	
Toledo	.....	6,000	.....	286,500
BARLEY				
Ft. Wil-				
lham	1,998,417	2,947,839	2,917,232	5,289,824
Min'p'lis	3,103,200	4,153,100	3,584,200	2,854,300
Portland,				
Ore.	79,983	108,508	71,403	.....
Toledo	174,000	81,000	27,000	33,000
SOYBEANS				
Min'p'lis	33,000	3,000	.....	
Toledo	147,200	208,000	272,000	331,200
FLAXSEED				
Ft. Wil-				
lham	338,059	231,176	236,634	93,580
Min'p'lis	321,000	943,500	198,000	147,000
MIXED GRAINS				
Ft. Wil-				
lham	90,402	37,696	120,182	1,400
MILL STUFFS (Tons)				
Min'p'lis	.....	.....	72,930	71,670
Min'p'lis, screenings	4,340	2,250	5,915	4,200
HAY				
Portland, Ore.	718	584	.....	

Elevators at Tribune, Kans., Are Playing Hide and Seek Behind Mountains of Wheat



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—Hargrove Industries, Inc., plan to construct a soybean processing and cottonseed oil mill, estimated to cost \$150,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—J. M. Mackey, 64, a former feed and flour broker here, and who served as alderman for four years, died Aug. 10.—P. J. P.

Tuckerman, Ark.—Stephen J. Graham, 55, president of the Graham Bros. Co., rice buyers, died here recently after a week's illness following a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Ralston Purina Co. of Missouri, has filed with the secretary of state notice of change of resident agent from R. V. Madden to E. C. Henke of Little Rock.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—A. F. Tinsley of New Madrid, Mo., who has had much experience as manager of co-operative farm organizations, has been appointed general manager of the Arkansas Central Co-operative Ass'n.—P. J. P.

Harrison, Ark.—The Farmer's Co-operative Feed Store will occupy a new concrete building under construction in a new local industrial center. The company has acquired a large amount of equipment and grinding and mixing machines, which it will install in its new home.—P. J. P.

Rayne, Ark.—The Rayne Mill of the Louisiana Rice Milling Co. bought the first lot of rice offered from the 1945 crop at its mill the week of Aug. 9. It was the first new rice offered for sale in any of the rice producing states according to a report from Crowley, La. It was Zenith variety and had been harvested by combine near Rayne. It brought the ceiling price of \$61.15 per 162-bbl, less discount for moisture.—P. J. P.

West Memphis, Ark.—Arkansas Mills, Inc., is building 20 18x50 ft. steel and concrete grain storage bins which will have a capacity of 200,000 bus. of grain, as part of an expansion program involving an expenditure of approximately \$80,000. Modern loading and unloading facilities will be installed for handling truck or carload shipments. Installation of \$15,000 worth of new machinery is planned also to increase the company's soybean output 130 per cent.

## CALIFORNIA

Pomona, Cal.—The Poultrymen's Ass'n of Southern California has purchased the feed mill formerly owned by Hal Williams, located on the Union Pacific. The plant has a mixing capacity of about 100 tons daily.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The formal opening of the new addition to the Miller Malting Co. plant was celebrated recently with a luncheon at which members of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange and their friends were present as guests. The malting plant now will produce 20,000 tons of malt annually and will have elevator space for 12,000 tons of barley. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract.

Yuba City, Cal.—The old Yuba City Mfg. Co. buildings and the feed, fertilizer, and farm supply business operated there for many years by Chas. Pugsley, were purchased by John I. Stevenson of San Francisco, who will continue the business. Mr. Pugsley is retiring from business and will devote his time to his orchard. Ray Pugsley, who has been with his father in the business, has accepted a position with the new owner.

## CANADA

Morden, Man.—Fire completely razed the 35,000-bu. country elevator and annex of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Edmonton, Alt.—Hail loss has been the worst since 1938. J. Glen Elder, manager of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, announced that 1688 claims have been made from 11,000 farmers who have taken out insurance with the board. Most of the damage has been heavier than normal.—W. E. S.

Vancouver, B. C.—Vancouver Grain Exchange recently elected R. T. Bishop, agent for Continental Grain Co., as its chairman. J. E. Cage, Pacific Elvtrs., Ltd., as vice-chairman; Robert McKee honorary treas., and H. W. Cameron, sec'y-treas. Council Members: R. T. Bishop, D. Roy Davis, J. E. Cage, Robert McKee, H. H. Smith, John Whittle and Philip Wolfe; Com'ite of arbitration members: D. Roy Davis, E. Holden, Vernon Lester, R. C. Milroy, Duncan McLaren, H. H. Smith and M. Spouse; Com'ite of Appeals: R. T. Bishop, R. M. Bryan, C. G. Earhart, P. Mauriaucourt, Robert McKee, Hugh MacKay and F. W. Rudolph.—W. E. S.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Mail addressed to Woodcamo, Inc., has been returned by the post office marked "unclaimed."

Burlington, Colo.—Available grain elevators are unable to handle the entire wheat crop and thousands of bushels of wheat are piled on the ground in this area following the harvesting of the bumper crop.

Holly, Colo.—The Southeastern Colorado Co-op. elevator office was broken into recently and robbed of \$90. The thief gained access to the building by cutting away a screen and breaking the window.

Holly, Colo.—The Holly Elevator has installed a new truck scale. The office was moved near the center of the warehouse and a warehouse and loading dock were built on the west end of the building.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Seldomridge Grain Co., of which Clyde M. Oaks has been manager for a number of years, has been purchased by Simpson & Co., with Fred Simpson, Jr., assuming active management as of Aug. 1.—L. N. C.

## ILLINOIS

Tuscola, Ill.—The Douglas County Grain Elvtr. Co. has installed a larger truck scale.

Ficklin, Ill.—Lester Fry is moving his cob grinding plant here from Tuscola.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—A minor blaze in a grain bin at National Distilleries, foot of Crowell St., was extinguished by firemen recently.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Co-operative Grain Co. has built two large grain storage bins and plans to rebuild the main elevator as soon as necessary labor is obtainable.

Polo, Ill.—We have installed a new head drive on elevator leg and are making other repairs at the elevator as fast as labor will permit.—Rosenstiel & Co.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Galesburg Soy Products Co. has been granted emergency priorities for reconstruction of its processing plant, destroyed by fire June 16. Operations are expected to be resumed by December.

Greenville, Ill.—The Greenville Elytr. Co. announced Aug. 9 that it had been appointed the authorized agent for Swift & Company for the sale of fertilizer.—P. J. P.

Paw Paw, Ill.—Marvin Schlesinger is new manager of the Co-operative Grain Co., taking over his duties Aug. 1. He succeeds J. R. Reynolds who resigned after 22 years in the position.

Baylis, Ill.—Frank Hill, 59, manager of the Baylis Elvtr. Co. elevator, died unexpectedly Aug. 6. He apparently was recovering from a heart attack he suffered two weeks before when a second attack proved fatal.

Chrisman, Ill.—Roy L. Waldruff, 61, a lifelong resident of Chrisman and in the grain business here for a number of years, died Aug. 12 at St. Elizabeth Hospital in Danville after an illness of several months.—P. J. P.

Dieterich, Ill.—A complete air suction system on all floor sumps, elevator heads and grain bins is being installed at the J. M. Schulz plant. This is in line with the design and recommendation of the Mill Mutual Engineers to promote plant safety and cleanliness.—H. H. H.

Dixon, Ill.—Purity Mills, Inc., of Chicago, has purchased the J. I. Case Co. property on Depot Ave., and will convert the plant into an active industry. R. J. Preston, pres. of Purity Mills, indicated that operations will be started this fall in the large concrete warehouse.

Sunny Hill (Orion p. o.) Ill.—E. A. South has purchased from E. L. McWhinney the newly equipped elevator, and will store grain and feed for his own use there. Later he will carry a full line of feeds for sale. A new scale is being installed and grain will be purchased.

Fairview, Ill.—The Fairview Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting reported during the last fiscal year its sales amounted to \$614,899.77; outstanding capital stock is \$24,200; earned surplus, \$95,038.36. A chicken dinner preceded the business meeting. A. E. Benley is manager.

Shannon, Ill.—The Graham Elevator has been sold to S. C. Bartlett Co. of Freeport. The new concern will continue to deal in grain, feed, seeds and coal. Grover Reddington, who has been in charge of the business, will continue with the new owner until a man has been hired to succeed him.

Des Plaines, Ill.—Hugh P. Harshbarger, for 16 years director of industrial arts at the Maine Township High School, resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Riley Feed Service, Claude M. Riley, owner, announced. He will take charge of the firm's administrative program, handling sales and service.

Varma, Ill.—The Hugh G. Lott feed mill was destroyed by fire early in August, the loss estimated at about \$10,000, covered by insurance. Mr. Lott bought the plant about a year ago from Roy Mau, and improved the mill and installed new equipment. About 3,000 bus. of grain, ready for the next day's grinding, burned.

La Rose, Ill.—The Potter Grain & Lumber Co., with elevators here and at Washburn and Camp Grove, were purchased recently by The Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis, Mo. C. J. Potter, who has had charge of the local elevator for the past 12 years, will continue as manager for the present and will have charge of the district including Washburn, La Rose, Speer and Camp Grove, and the Terminal Grain Co. at Lacon and Minonk.

# The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Elmwood, Ill.—The fire that damaged the Elmwood Elevator recently started from a short in a motor which had just been replaced in the building two days before. Excellent work of firemen brought the blaze under control quickly, the loss estimated at about \$1,500.

Danvers, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has arranged with A. F. Geseking for the erection of a warehouse for feeds and other supplies. It will be constructed of concrete blocks and will measure 40 x 60 ft. The north platform will be on the New York Central Railroad sidetrack and the south platform will be the right height for loading trucks and wagons.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—House Bill No. 153 as approved in section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, to pack for sale, sell, offer or expose for sale in this state any of the following commodities except in containers of net avoidous weights of 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lbs., and multiples of 100 lbs., wheat and corn flour, corn meal, hominy and hominy grits, provided, however, that the provision of the act shall not apply to the retailing of flours, meals, hominy and hominy grits direct to the consumer from bulk stock, or the sale of flours and meals to commercial bakers or blenders in containers of more than 100 lbs., or for export, or packed in containers the net contents of which are less than 5 lbs., or the exchange of wheat for flour by mills grinding for toll. Sec. 2: Any violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor and upon conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 for each offense.

## CHICAGO NOTES

The resolution of Jan. 13, 1942, providing for the duration for a moment of prayer for Victory daily at 11:00 o'clock, was rescinded Aug. 17 by the directors of the Board of Trade.

Carl H. Groninger, assistant general freight agent of the B. & O. R.R., Chicago, and Rollin W. Humphrey of Carroll, Ia., were admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Harold C. Hanson, 47, passed away Aug. 7 after a long illness. He had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1928, was a son of the late Chas. Hanson, member of the Board, had been connected with Gerstenberg & Co. and more recently with Schweer & Co. in future trading.

Oats trading on the Board of Trade beginning Aug. 15 is being conducted in the present corn pit and trading in corn will be transferred to the present oats pit, the board announced. Recent heavy trading in oats, stimulated by a big crop, has necessitated a larger pit, whereas corn trading since it was resumed last year has been slow, with prices at or near ceiling.

## INDIANA

Hamlet, Ind.—The Starke County Farm Bureau is remodeling its elevator and office.—A. E. L.

La Crosse, Ind.—The La Crosse Grain Co. built a building, 26x50 ft., for use as feed storage and garage.—A. E. L.

Redkey, Ind.—West Warren is installing a new truck scale and making other improvements at his new location.—A. E. L.

Clay City, Ind.—Griffith & Co. have their new grain elevator completed except for installation of some machinery for handling corn.

Elwood, Ind.—The Madison County Farm Bureau Ass'n is building a grain elevator east of town, to cost \$40,000. The frame structure will be 86 ft. high.

Dunkirk, Ind.—Whitacre & Stewart have sold their elevator and feed mill to Orville Freeeland. He is operating under the firm name of Freeeland Grain & Coal Co.—A. E. L.

Evansville, Ind.—Earl Heseman, pres. of Iggleheart Bros., Inc., addressed the last meeting of the Rotary Club on public safety. Mr. Heseman pointed out that in the first six months of 1945 there have been 22 fatalities in home accidents.—W. B. C.

Royal Center, Ind.—H. R. Ringler, formerly general manager of the Buhner Feed & Fertilizer Co. of Seymour, Ind., has bought the Royal Center Elevator from Albert Strauch.

Otwell, Ind.—The feed mill of the Otwell Milling Co. was destroyed by fire Aug. 8, the loss estimated at \$25,000. The blaze apparently started around the gas engine that operates the mill.—H. H. H.

Portland, Ind.—The Haynes Soy Products, Inc., which started operating in July, is running full capacity. The new plant is located in the building and grounds formerly owned by Portland Tile Corp. along the Pennsylvania Railroad trackage. The plant is designed to operate 24 hrs. per day, 7 days per week, throughout the year, and is equipped with facilities to handle both carload and truck shipments of soybeans. Soybean storage consists of four steel tanks with a capacity of 65,000 bus. A 20,000-gal. soybean oil storage tank receives the oil from the process prior to its being loaded into tank cars. A new Fairbanks-Morse Registering Beam Truck Scale of 50 tons capacity has been installed. C. E. Peters is president and manager of the company. A formal opening for the public will be held this month.

Decatur, Ind.—The construction of 40 grain storage bins that will add 2,000,000 bus. storage capacity to Central Soya Co., Inc.'s plant here has been announced. The added storage capacity will be used by Central Soya and its subsidiary, the McMillen Feed Mills. The bins will be built in units of 10 tanks each with a holding capacity of one-half million bushels per unit. They will be located west of the present storage tanks and will extend north, occupying that part of the company's property formerly occupied by the beet yards of another Central Soya subsidiary, the Central Sugar Co. The beet yard runway platforms, of re-inforced concrete, are being destroyed and the site levelled preparatory to the ground breaking which will start immediately. A new cradle unloader which will unload a car of beans in five minutes, also will be installed. Work on the new construction is scheduled to be completed by Oct. 15, in time to handle the 1945 bean crop. Additional railroad tracks and switches will be laid west of the new tanks. The James Stewart Corp. has the general contract.

## IOWA

Anamosa, Ia.—Lynn Miller has purchased Bob's Feed Store.

Melbourne, Ia.—E. G. Miller, local grain, coal and livestock dealer, died Aug. 7.

Eldora, Ia.—The Froning Grain Co. has installed a new 30-ton scale with 36x10 ft. deck.

Tipton, Ia.—Pfautz Industries, feed manufacturers, have moved to a new location on 9th St.

Pisgah, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 50-ton truck scale, Bob Babe, manager, stated.

Randall, Ia.—Mr. Sevde from Story City is now second man at the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator.

Holstein, Ia.—E. H. Frechte, in the feed mill business here for the past 14 years, recently sold his plant.

Wyoming, Ia.—Fred Latare recently sold his feed business and equipment to Robert Wenssora of Anamosa.

Casey, Ia.—Floyd Graham of Milford is assistant manager of the Davenport Elevators here and at Adair.

Sheffield, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society elevator was broken into recently but nothing of value was taken.

Meltonville, Ia.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co. of Albert Lea, Minn., is remodeling and repairing its local plant and installing a new hammer mill and corn cutter.

Scarsville, Ia.—Martin Westrum is retiring as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator and will move to a small farm he purchased near Albert Lea.

Jolley, Ia.—John Swenson was reappointed manager of the Jolley Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated, capital stock, \$50,000; C. G. Johnson, Marathon, pres.

Hamburg, Ia.—The local chamber of commerce has been investigating the possibilities of an alfalfa dehydration plant here.

Garfield, Ia.—Contracts for building Garfield Co-op's 100,000-bu. elevator were let to Chalmers & Borton. Cost will be about \$50,000.

Bode, Ia.—A. W. Gray, manager of the Farmers Elevator and active in civic affairs, died July 30 after a five weeks' illness of a heart ailment.

Ashton, Ia.—We have built an addition to our feed building, 20x40 ft., due to increase in our feed manufacturing.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., Al Umhoefer, mgr.

Bedford, Ia.—Woodrow Ellfriz will build a 32x42 ft. hollow tile building on a site he recently purchased here, and will conduct a feed and general trucking business there.

Herring, Ia.—Arch Quirk, owner of the Odebold (Ia.) Popcorn Co., has purchased the Graham Grain Co. from A. J. Graham of Wall Lake, and is in possession of the business.

Parkersburg, Ia.—Sam Kuperus of Milaca, Minn., has purchased the feed and poultry business conducted by the Parkersburg Produce Co., and will continue to operate it under the same name.

Kanawha, Ia.—Duane L. Knoll recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Produce Co., and will engage in the feed, egg and poultry business on his own account in the 20 x 40 ft. building he built at his residence.

Geneva, Ia.—Lawrence D. Clock has sold his grain and lumber business operated as the Geneva Grain & Lumber Co., to Harold J. Nilsson, of Marion, who has taken possession. Mr. Clock plans to locate in California.

## Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.  
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.  
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.  
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.  
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.  
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.  
411-S contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Ontario, Ia.—The alfalfa dehydrating plant of the Ames Reliable Feed Products Co. was destroyed by fire Aug. 13, the second time in less than three months. Chas Barr, sec'y and assistant manager, stated plans to rebuild are indefinite.

Lake View, Ia.—Eric Scott sold his local elevator property to the Williams Milling Co. of Sac City who will continue the business. Jim Welch, who has been employed by Mr. Scott, will be employed by the new owners, who took possession Aug. 1.

Spencer, Ia.—The recent sale of the local elevator by the Davenport Elvtr. Co. to the Welco Feed Mfg. Co. in no way affects the Davenport Elvtr. Co., which continues operation of its several other elevators as heretofore, functioning under the corporate name it has had for over 50 years.

Griswold, Ia.—The Bates-Collen Grain Co. of Malvern, Ia., has purchased the two Wilfred Bates local elevators with total capacity of 35,000 bus. Possession will be taken Sept. 1. E. R. Limbaugh, the present manager, will be retained. The company operates four other elevators in Iowa.

Morning Sun, Ia.—The Morning Sun Grain Co. is enlarging and modernizing its plant. An addition to the elevator provides three floors to be used principally for a new feed grinding plant. A new grinder has been installed on the lower floor. Feed mixing will be done on the second floor of the new structure. Trucks can load and unload directly to this floor from the driveway. The third floor will be divided into storage bins, which also will be erected over the driveway. O. W. Minnis and his sons, James and John, conduct the business.

Spencer, Ia.—The Honeymead Products Co. is completing another addition to the local plant. The new building is of concrete fireproof construction, and contains approximately 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space. It will be used as a feed warehouse. Installation of new modern feed mixing and manufacturing equipment in the new addition to the preparation building is about completed. New equipment is being installed in the extraction plant also. Other improvements are a new office building constructed of glazed tile and installation of a new 40 ft. scale to be used for weighing of truck loads of soybeans.

## KANSAS

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Hogan & Sons elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Ness City, Kan.—The D. E. Bondurant Grain Co. has installed an overhead electric truck lift.

Ruleton, Kan.—We recently installed an Ehrsam Truck Lift.—Goodland Equity Exchange.

Everest, Kan.—The F. H. Geiger Grain & Feed Co. has installed a new scale at the elevator.

Newton, Kan.—Rudolph A. Goerz, retired, former president of the Goerz Flour Mill Co., died recently.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. recently sustained a sprinkler leakage loss of considerable size.

Galt (Genesee p.o.), Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. has completed repairs and improvements at its local elevator.

Washington, Kan.—The warehouse of the Kiger Produce Co. was damaged slightly by an exposure fire on July 21.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Fire slightly damaged the mill plant buildings and equipment of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. on Aug. 4.

Garfield, Kan.—The Garfield Co-op. Co. recently purchased an Endless Power Belt, 12-in. Spiral Conveyor and spouting of the White Star Co., Allison, eng.

Russell, Kan.—Victor Ochs, manager of the Russell Milling Co., has announced that O. C. Spohn had been appointed Russell Mill superintendent.—G.M.H.

Kimball, Kan.—The Erie Farmers Union Co-op. Bus. Ass'n elevator, closed for a short time, reopened in July with Stanley Harding in charge as manager.

Oakley, Kan.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. of Kansas City, has purchased the L. E. Gridley Elevator, and Oma Gray of Kansas City has been placed in charge of the business.

Deerfield, Kan.—Eugene Kelley, formerly manager of the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange elevator, has purchased the Deerfield Elvtr. Co. elevator and will take possession of the business Sept. 1.

Urbans, Kan.—George Bros., who own and operate an elevator and store at Thayer and an elevator at Earleton, have purchased and are operating the local Ewen Elevator from Roy Ewen which had not been operated for the past three years.

Wamego, Kan.—Corporal Loran A. Kropf, of the United States Marines, former employee of the Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., is home on a 30-day furlough from New York where he had been under treatment for wounds received during combat on Guam in the South Pacific.—G. M. H.

Norton, Kan.—S. B. Haymort of Arapahoe, Neb., is new manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, formerly the old N. L. Johnson Elevator and now owned by his heirs. Bert Conover operated the elevator during the 1944 season and it has had varied management since.

Garden City, Kan.—Eugene Kelley, manager of the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange for the past seven years, has resigned effective Sept. 1, and E. Anderson, who has managed the Chase, Kan., Co-op. Exchange for the past six years, has been selected to succeed him. Mr. Kelley has bought an elevator at Deerfield.

Holyrood, Kan.—The Holyrood Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., with elevators here and at Farham, let the contract for construction of its new elevator to Chalmers & Borton. Site of the all-concrete and steel 100,000-bu. structure will be north of the office. It will be 42x44 ft. and about 130 ft. high. Grant Gwinner is manager.

Elkhart, Kan.—The Elkhart Co-operative Equity Exchange stockholders voted recently to go ahead with the building of a modern 100,000 bus. concrete elevator as soon as possible. After the completion the two present elevators and warehouse will be sold. The company has enough cash to take care of the construction without going into debt.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—The second anniversary of the taking over of the Hogan Mill by the Junction Mills was Aug. 1. In two years a good feed trade has been built up and the mill has carried on the tradition of service to the public that started when Cornelius Fogarty 70 years ago built a riverside mill down on the Smoky Hill River, which was the start of the business that finally developed into the fine up-town electrically operated mill, feed factory and grain business. F. A. Daugherty is manager of the mill and has continued the "Best Yet" brands.—G. M. H.

Genesee, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. of Little River will build a 100,000-bu. elevator here on the site of the old Farmers Elevator that was razed several years ago. Located on the Santa Fe trackage, it will be used as a feeder plant for the company's million bushel warehouse at Little River. Construction will start as soon as materials are available.

Glasco, Kan.—The Glasco Alfalfa Mills, alfalfa dehydrating plant, is to be built here in time to handle this fall's alfalfa crop, E. V. Plush of the Glasco Milling Co., announced. Priorities for its construction were let by the W.P.B. last May and contract for the drier was let in June. Ad Rogers is to be in charge of production and W. C. Bowersox will be sales manager.

Manhattan, Kan.—The blue ribbon wheat honors for Kansas this year were won by wheat growers of McPherson County, Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department of Kansas State College and chairman of the executive com'ite of the hard winter wheat improvement program, reported. The extensive interest of farmers, millers and grain dealers in growing and distributing certified seed wheat brought McPherson County the honor over the other twenty-five competing counties. The winner was announced following a meeting of the executive com'ite of the Kansas hard winter wheat improvement program.—G.M.H.

Stafford, Kan.—The Stafford Grain & Supply Co. is building a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator just west of the frame elevator which has served the company for many years. Chalmers & Borton have the contract. Four 111 ft. high circular bins, with 15 ft. diameter, being built, topped by a 24-ft. cupola. Eleven interstice bins will be built between the large tanks. There will be two truck dumps, and dumps and bins will feed into the boot from which grain will pass to the bins. The boot will have a handling capacity of about 2,400 bus. per hour. Latest type machinery will be installed throughout the plant. E. R. Tucker, manager of the elevator, stated present plans are to tear down the old elevator as soon as the new one is completed.

Garden City, Kan.—Altho the harvest in most of Western Kansas finished the last of July, the busiest institutions in every town and village are still the grain elevators. Wheat shippers are getting some relief as more freight cars reach this far west every week, but ten times as many cars could be filled if they were available. Long lines of trucks are waiting at most elevators before dark daily, usually standing over twelve hours to protect their turns. On a recent Saturday each of the four grain elevators received five cars, and five more on Monday morning. Often the waiting trucks fill all the cars, not allowing the elevators to load any of the stored grain. Nearly all the wheat being marketed is from the huge piles on the ground, many of which contained from 20,000 to 100,000 bus. when cutting ended. As this area has received only one rain, the grain has not deteriorated. Farmers are only slightly less busy than in harvest.—G. M. H.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

# The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Coldwater, Kan.—Clayton Ogden, employee at the Wolcott-Lincoln grain elevator, a veteran of World War I, was fatally burned early Aug. 12, when the family home was destroyed by fire. His wife and three daughters escaped from the burning home in their night garments. The fire was discovered about 5 a.m., by one of the daughters who was awakened by the flames and smoke. She and her two sisters managed to carry their crippled mother, who has been confined to a wheel chair, from the burning home, and a brother, 14, on crutches with a broken foot, made his way to a neighbor's to turn in the alarm. They supposed their father had escaped, but found his body in the yard badly burned. He was taken to a Dodge City hospital where he soon died.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Fulton, Ky.—Royce Jolley and Joe Reed have established a new feed and seed mill in South Fulton, installing equipment in the old Murrell Lumber Co. building—P. J. P.

## MICHIGAN

Durand, Mich.—The Durand Milling Co. recently installed a steel and concrete grain dump.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—Roy Hough of Sunfield is new manager of the local Smith Bros., Velté & Co. elevator.

Springport, Mich.—Darwin Day of Lansing has purchased the Springport Elevator from Floyd Modjeska and taken possession of the business. Mr. Day is an experienced elevator man.

Sunfield, Mich.—Mrs. David Smith was elected president of the board of directors of the Smith Bros., Velté & Co. Lake Odessa, at a recent meeting. Raymond Smith resigned as general manager of the company because of ill health and has been succeeded by Theo. Lenon of Sunfield. Mr. Lenon has been manager of the Sunfield branch for 20 years and will continue as manager here, the main office having been moved here from Lake Odessa.

## MINNESOTA

Dawson, Minn.—J. C. Hanson is discontinuing his feed business.

Marshall, Minn.—Henry W. Rockman is new manager of the Marshall Feed Co.

Albertville, Minn.—The Albertville Milling Co. recently installed a Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner.

Frost, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Lennis Quam, manager, was destroyed by fire the night of July 30. Loss estimated at \$20,000.



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GRAIN ELEVATORS  
AND FEED PLANTS**

**R. R. HOWELL CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Crookston, Minn.—The Lyddon Grain & Seed Co. has installed a new hammer mill with 50-h.p. engine.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—W. Williams has succeeded Mr. Aronson, resigned, as manager of the Peavey Elevator.

Maple Lake, Minn.—The Maple Lake Creamery is building a feed and seed building, 32 x 70 ft., of tile construction.

March (Warren p. o.), Minn.—H. W. Knutson, formerly of Grand Forks, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Delhi, Minn.—Joe Trandahl of Redwood Falls is new manager of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. elevator, succeeding Luther Hultquist who resigned.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—E. J. Crandall has resigned as local manager for Red River Milling Co., and has been succeeded by A. W. Hockenberger.

Lyle, Minn.—Ben Naber has sold his elevator and feed mill to Joe Kullff, near Austin, and will give possession Oct. 1. The deal included also the service station.

Stewartville, Minn.—Frank Fieck, after 32 years as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., resigned, effective Aug. 1, and has been succeeded by Wendall Lenton, manager of the Kasson (Minn.) Grain Co. elevator for the past eight years.

Winona, Minn.—The Farmers Lumber & Supply Co., a division of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, has announced its purchase of 24 coal yards and 33 retail lumber yards located in Iowa, eastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota.

Argyle, Minn.—The A. W. Headrick Elevator has been purchased by Harry Evert of Bathgate, N. D., operator of a line of elevator properties. The sale marks the conclusion of 42 years of elevator business here for Mr. Headrick, 34 of which he has spent as owner and manager of the elevator just sold.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

David Marion McLennan, supervisor of the Apple River Mill Co., feed division of the King Midas Flour Co., was killed early Aug. 20 when he leaped from a fifth story window to a parking lot.

Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., L. L. Getten, production manager, will build a feed and seed mixing plant adjacent to its present plant on Kennedy St., N. E. Cost of construction, \$600,000. Plans are being drawn.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has purchased the Twin City elevator of the Twin City Trading Co., one of the most modern elevators in the Minneapolis area, with concrete storage a little in excess of 2,000,000 bus.

Stockholders of Archer - Daniels - Midland Corp. have approved an amendment increasing authorized common stock to 2,500,000 shares and a stock splitup on a basis of two additional shares for each one presently held. Directors authorized the issuance of additional stock to holders of record Aug. 31.

The one minute period of silent prayer "For Victory and Peace," which has been observed daily in the exchange room of the Chamber of Commerce since Jan. 2, 1943, was terminated with a final prayer of thanksgiving and the sounding of "Taps" by a bugler representing the Chamber Post of the American Legion, Aug. 17. The large flag which has hung in the exchange room since the beginning of World War II will remain in its place until the final surrender and peace terms have been signed by Japan. The members faced this flag with reverence each day when the bell signaled the moment of prayer.

## MISSOURI

Neosho, Mo.—Spontaneous combustion in stock caused a small fire loss in the feed mill of Phil Ratliff on July 25.

Hemphill, Mo.—The Hemphill Soy Product Co. is building a 200,000-bu. elevator.

Cameron, Mo.—The Cameron Co-operative Ass'n has announced the appointment of Wayne C. Downing of North Kansas City, Mo., as manager to succeed Charles W. Hill.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Mo.—John Hendron and Loren Landes, partners in the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co., and Otis Hacker are establishing a direct buying station for all types of livestock in the north part of Bethany, to operate as the Highway Livestock Market.

Clinton, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has increased its storage capacity about 4,000 bus. this year by construction of an additional building, made of native lumber. A large seed cleaner is being installed and the warehouse enlarged. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Welty are in charge of the business.

Mexico, Mo.—The excavation for the new soybean plant and storage mill of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n was completed August 7 and the contractors were ready to start on the actual construction of the building. The contractors for the building are Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. The plant will replace one destroyed by fire. The firm will have a grain storage capacity of about 275,000 bus. The storage plant will be constructed of reinforced concrete.—P. J. P.

Robertson, Mo.—The Florissant Valley Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has under construction a concrete elevator to replace the 65 ft. concrete structure razed last year on account of objections by the city officials of St. Louis, who control Lambert Airfield adjacent to the company's property. The new elevator does not exceed 28 ft. and consists of eight 1,500-bu. bins, and has a much larger intake and loading capacity than the old one. Modern machinery is being installed. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Richard H. Hall, 82, who operated the old R. H. Hall Co., a wholesale hay and grain firm here, prior to his retirement in 1930, died Aug. 1 at his home in St. Joseph, Mo. He was a member of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade Aug. 10 adopted a resolution prohibiting trading in September corn futures except for liquidation of existing contracts. No trading in grain sorghum for September delivery will be permitted.

Lewis E. Selders, president of Spear Mills, Inc., suffered a cracked vertebra Aug. 5 when he was thrown from a horse into a rock pile at the Selders' farm near Kansas City. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital and will be in a cast for some time.

## MONTANA

Wolf Point, Mont.—P. L. Stenali was named manager of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Hinsdale, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. increased its capitalization to \$150,000 and changed the company's name to the Farmers Union Oil & Supply Co.

Richey, Mont.—No one by the name of Trimble has ever been in the employ of the Grain & Feed Journals or the Grain Dealers Journal. Neither has Mr. Trimble been authorized to represent the Journal in any capacity. Look out.—Charles S. Clark.

## NEBRASKA

Deshler, Neb.—The Deshler Roller Mills has installed a new hoist lift and improved its drive-way.

Alexandria, Neb.—John M. Glaum is selling his feed mill and hatchery business which he established here 26 years ago.

Lexington, Neb.—O. A. Overton had his right hand severely crushed recently when it was caught in machinery while he was working at the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant. Fortunately no bones were broken.

Harvard, Neb.—Fred Kockrow, 69, for many years engaged in the grain business and farming near here, died recently at the home of a daughter in Hastings.

Atlanta, Neb.—The Snyder Grain Co., headquarters Alma, Neb., has sold its local elevator to Elmer Ott, who operates as Ott Elevators, Orleans, Neb.—H. M. L.

Cedar Rapids, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. of Central City, Neb., has sold its local elevator to Homan Bros. of Cedar Rapids, possession taken Aug. 15.—A. N. F.

Fairbury, Neb.—Oscar Vanier, 83, who before his retirement several years ago owned and operated a number of elevators and lumber yards over this part of the state, died July 26.

Cozad, Neb.—A fire in some loose hay at the Poppe Alfalfa Mills recently endangered buildings and other baled hay, but was extinguished by firemen with little damage resulting.

Havens, Neb.—Asa Smith, widely known local farmer, has succeeded H. P. Dittmer as manager of the Hord Elevator. Mr. Dittmer recently resigned and will retire from active business.

Fremont, Neb.—Jack Severyn, for 15 years assistant manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator at Colon, resigned from that position and is now employed with the Nebraska Consolidated Mills.

Beatrice, Neb.—A \$50,000 alfalfa dehydrating plant has been incorporated for Beatrice, by Marvin Dunn, Holmesville; J. B. Weston, Collins Weston and H. T. Weston, Jr., all of Beatrice. J. B. Weston is resident agent.

Imperial, Neb.—The Imperial Co-op. Equity Exchange has its new elevator in operation. Not yet completed, necessary work to make it usable for handling the big wheat harvest in this area was rushed, and operations were started July 27.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Burlington railroad company has petitioned the city council to vacate Sixth St. from G to H St. as an accommodation to the Farmers Union Elevator, whose officials wish to improve the driveways and entrances to the elevator.

Fremont, Neb.—Recently 3,000 acres of hybrid seed corn within a 35-mile radius of Fremont was being detasseled by 150 workers. The Yager Seed & Nursery Co. owns the seed corn, and has begun construction of a new storage building.—G. M. H.

Valley, Neb.—Harry M. Smith, 58, president of the Valley Feed Yards, Inc., died following a stroke. He had been identified with the feed yards, established by the late Frank and W. G. Whitmore, since a youth, buying a controlling interest in the firm a year ago.

Chambers, Neb.—Geo. Kelly has sold his feed and grain business here to Roy Shelhamer of O'Neill, which will be under the management of James Cavanaugh and son, Gene. Mr. Kelley will go to O'Neill where he will operate the grain elevators.

Omaha, Neb.—As the south wall of the Benson Feed Mills building collapsed Aug. 1, seven persons scurried to safety from the second floor of the structure. It had been undermined by excavation for a building to be erected adjacent to it. Several sacks of feed plunged thru the opening to the ground.

Lincoln, Neb.—Gov. Dwight Griswold Aug. 10 telegraphed Clinton Anderson, Sec'y of Agriculture, calling for immediate removal of the one-cent differential in the price of wheat between the Omaha market and those at Chicago and Kansas City. The differential was established by C.C.C. more than a year ago.

Adams, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a masonry warehouse and feed mill 80x24 ft., also a 25,000 bu. capacity grain elevator, which will be completed about Sept. 15. The Olson Const. Co. is doing the building. This is to replace the elevator and mill which burned Nov. 24, 1944. Victor Hecht is local manager.

Trenton, Neb.—T. W. Jones of the T. W. Jones Grain Co., had a harrowing experience recently when he got too close to the power-take-off gears on the grain elevator being used to handle grain received at the government grain bins rented by the grain company, and was stripped of his outer clothing. Fortunately he escaped injury.

Omaha, Neb.—The elevator on the Hazelton ranch five miles west of town, burned recently, and with the building 5,000 bus. of ear corn and 1,000 bus. of shelled corn burned. Defective wiring caused the blaze. The elevator was owned by the Steele-Siman Livestock Commission Co. and was operated by Orson Lake, Sr. Firemen saved 4,000 bus. of corn in a nearby crib.

Broken Bow, Neb.—All of the feed business conducted by the Clyde Arnold company mill will now be handled at the grain elevator. New equipment which includes a feed grinder and mixer and a large scale has been installed. The company will continue buying cream, eggs, poultry and produce at the old location, where considerable remodeling and repairing has been in progress.

Hay Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged by fire early Aug. 1, started from an overheated belt pulley. The elevator had been in operation until late that night. Several thousand bushels of corn and wheat in the structure were damaged by smoke and water and the upper section of the elevator was gutted. George Bacus, manager, stated the company will rebuild. The remains of the old building will be torn down and the new elevator built in approximately the same location. Complete details of the new structure to be built this fall have not been worked out yet. The company plans to resume buying wheat soon.

Lincoln, Neb.—One hundred farmer contestants for the 1945 Nebraska soybean field contest placed their entries before Aug. 1, according to an announcement made recently by J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. Over half of the entries came from Dodge County while Dakota County was runner up. Ralph George, Dakota City, one of the first to enter the contest this year, won the 1944 event with a yield of 49.2 bus. Albert H. Bierman, another contestant this year, won second with 42.5. The purpose is to encourage most efficient methods of soybean pro-

duction and to place this information before Nebraska growers. Fremont chamber of commerce is planning a big finish-up meeting and banquet for the contestants. War bonds will go to winners.—G. M. H.

## NEW ENGLAND

Wilton, N. H.—John Kimball Whiting, 82, veteran executive of Davis Whiting & Sons, grain dealers, and president of the Whiting Milk Co., founded by his grandfather, died recently.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The United Co-op. Farmers, Inc., sustained a small fire loss recently, originating in a feed mixer. A few weeks before, when a locomotive moved a car without removing the gangway, the door sill and posts of the company's elevator were damaged.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Steele, N. D.—Milton J. Anderson of Dawson has taken over the management of the Occident Elevator.

Mandan, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Ass'n has voted to buy, build, move or lease a grain elevator here at once.

Casselton, N. D.—A truck crashed into the feed mill driveway of the Casselton Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 3, causing some damage.

Napoleon, N. D.—Mike Mitzel is new manager of the Farmers Elevator. He formerly operated an elevator at Peters Siding.

Minot, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n elevator recently was sold to the Minnesota Elvtr. Co. by Thurlow T. Jacobson.

Bottineau, N. D.—Gordon McArthur is new manager of the Carbury Farmers Union Elevator. He has been operating an elevator at McGregor.

Agate, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator handled 510,000 bus. of grain the past year with a net profit of \$34,000. Oswald Egeland is manager.

McClusky, N. D.—Maurice Thiele is manager of the local Occident Elevator, succeeding L. R. Engel, who resigned to accept a similar position at Ray.

Landa, N. D.—A new seed cleaning machine is being installed at the Co-op. Elevator. The elevator is being remodeled and repaired. A. T. Strum is manager.



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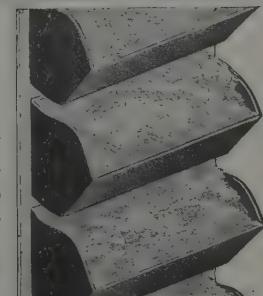
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## The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Goodrich, N. D.—John Magstadt is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator, succeeding August Felchle, who purchased an elevator at Carrington, N. D.

Crosby, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. reported a net earning for the year just closed of \$31,500, handling over 500,000 bus. of grain. Norman Bjella is manager.

Fullerton, N. D.—R. J. Sturmer is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding H. O. Friend, who has gone to South Dakota, where he purchased an elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is interested in buying a north end site here on which to construct a 100,000-bu. grain elevator and modern feed plant.

Fargo, N. D.—The Golva Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Golva, and Spiritwood Grain Co., Spiritwood, are new members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.—C. H. Conaway, sec'y.

Napoleon, N. D.—The Meier Elevator, operated by Joseph Meier for 35 years before he retired last year when the business was purchased by his sons, Joe and Steve, has been sold by them to the Farmers Union.

Hazelton, N. D.—Mike Pfugrath, who had been manager of the Hazelton Farmers Union Elevator Co., has resigned and is succeeded by Leonard Kocher, who has been manager of the Zealand Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

Woods, N. D.—Ford Gardner recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and moved to Fargo where he is now deputy sheriff for Cass County. H. O. Jenny has succeeded him as manager of the local elevator.

Kelso, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., purchased by McCabe Bros. Co. of Minneapolis, will operate as the Kelso Grain Co., with Leo F. Sauer, assistant manager of the company's Glendive, Mont., plant, in charge as manager.

Utica, N. D.—The Louis F. Branstool Elevator found it necessary to close early this month for lack of cars. As soon as railroad cars were available the management announced wheat would be moved from the elevator and it would be ready again to receive more.

### OHIO

Springfield, O.—Wheat in five storage tanks at the Union National Mill here was damaged considerably Aug. 6 by a hidden fire that originated at the base of a grain tank.—P. J. P.

Shelby, O.—Wheat spilled over the New York siding beside the Equity Elevator July 30 when a truck tipped over on its side down the embankment. The truck had backed up to permit another truck of grain to pass.

Armstrong (Burbank p.o.), O.—A small fire near the Fred Fishburn Elevator July 25 brought firemen to the scene when it was feared the flames would spread to the elevator. The blaze involved only the burning of some trash near a box car.

Convoy, O.—The Convoy Equity Exchange elevator is being rebuilt, replacing the one that burned Jan. 6. The rebuilt structure will be much larger than the former building, the building to be 27 x 36 ft., 96 ft. high, with storage capacity of 85,000 bus. of grain.

Tiffin, O.—The Farmers Co-op. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Brice, O.—The Motz-Cook Grain Co. sustained a small fire loss in the feed warehouse, caused by spontaneous ignition, on Aug. 3.

Delphos, O.—Twelve concrete bins are under construction at the Delphos Grain & Milling Co. plant. The bins will be approximately 140 ft. high and will provide additional storage for 140,000 bus. of soybeans. They will be completed in time for the bean harvest.

Springfield, O.—Friction in a conveyor belt caused a fire at the Union National Mill Aug. 4 that caused damage estimated at \$15,000. A large portion of the loss to the contents was to grain which was damaged by smoke and water. Wheat in five bins was damaged considerably.

Dola, O.—E. E. McConnell, long in the grain business at Ada, O., and Buffalo, is now farming near Dola where he is cultivating 300 acres, with plenty of hogs, sheep and cows and a bountiful supply of cured meat. His many friends in the trade will be glad to know of his success on the farm.

Arlington, O.—The elevator and mill feed structure of the Farm Service Center burned Aug. 19 with a loss to property and contents estimated by the owner, L. H. Gillespie, at approximately \$25,000, with partial insurance coverage. About three carloads of grain and several hundred sacks of feeds were lost. A small building containing seed cleaning equipment was saved by the firemen.—R. P. R.

Tipp City, O.—Following appointment of a receiver for properties and assets of Bernard B. Detrick, sales amounting to \$174,076.93 of properties and other assets were reported recently to court in the receivership following the filing of the schedule of Detrick's liabilities which totaled \$266,965.88. The court ordered release of assets totaling \$212,099.71 to Detrick as excessive property not necessary for the discharge of his debts. The sale of grain owned by Detrick came to \$59,764. Among the assets which have been turned back to Detrick and their appraised values are: Tipp elevator and mill, \$102,000 and Grayson Station mill, \$13,500; wheat valued at \$3,459.13.

### OKLAHOMA

Hunter, Okla.—The Thompson-Wilson & Thompson Grain Co. reported property damage as a result of recent high winds.

Clinton, Okla.—G. A. Criswell, formerly of Enid, has been employed as manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative elevators here and at Stafford and Indianapolis, replacing A. M. Spears.

Eva, Okla.—Roy Burruf of Silverton, Tex., has opened the Eva Elevator for the season, and is buying wheat. He has a fleet of semi-trailer grain trucks which he is using to transport the wheat to the elevator.

Perry, Okla.—Byron Bartow, manager of the Stillwater Mill & Elvtr. Co., was bitten by a black widow spider recently and has been seriously ill as a result. He was a patient at the Ryerson nursing home while undergoing treatment.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Three boys stole an automatic spray gun loaded with poisonous cyanide gas from the O. K. Feed Co. warehouse recently, and for several hours caused police anxious moments and terrorized an entire neighborhood. J. M. Copeland, manager of the feed company, said the firm used it for killing rats.

Geary, Okla.—The Blaine County Elevator was threatened by fire when flames burst thru the roof of a dust bin north of the elevator. When firemen arrived the blaze was sucking up a chute leading from the collection bin into the elevator building and the latter was filled with smoke. Quick action by firemen in chopping away the chute saved the elevator.

Fairfax, Okla.—The feed store and warehouse building of the Fairfax Grain & Elvtr. Co. burned the night of July 23, loss on building and contents which included a large stock of mill feeds amounting to several thousand dollars. The elevator, which has just been overhauled and newly painted, was threatened when smoke and flames went up a chute leading to the top of the elevator from the hammer mill bins in the warehouse. The elevator and feed mill property were purchased early this year by the Salt Creek Alfalfa Mill & Feed Co. D. A. Mock is manager of the elevator and feed store.

### PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Redmond, Wash.—Ed Nordquist is enlarging his feed plant, and making additional storage space for grain.

Lakeview, Ore.—The Lake County Co-operative plans to install a grain elevator as soon as supplies are available. Homer M. Smith is manager.

Vale, Ore.—Stanley Dentinger, manager of Dentinger's Feed & Seed Store, has remodeled the plant into a grain elevator with 30,000 bu. capacity.—F. K. H.

Sprague, Wash.—An additional 70,000 bu. of storage will be available with the completion of the new elevator for the Sprague Grain Growers.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Western Fertilizer Co., has been incorporated, capitalized for \$100,000; incorporators, H. P. Meyer, James Milne and Edw. Sommers, all of Spokane.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Columbia Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated by J. J. Chisholm and S. K. Linscott of Walla Walla, and Earl W. Wattenbarger of Pasco, Wash.—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—Hubert E. Cosby, head of the poultry department of Oregon State College, an expert on feeding and on the staff for the past 25 years, died of a heart attack. He was a native of Columbus, Ohio, born Oct. 14, 1887.—F. K. H.

Fairfield, Wash.—Fairfield Grain Growers, Inc., has been incorporated; capitalized for \$100,000; incorporated by Neal Richardson of Tekoa, Fred Felgenhauer, John Reinhardt and James R. Hays of Fairfield and Leonard Fulton of Rockford, to deal in farm products.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The John Sellen Construction Co. has been contracted to build a \$100,000 concrete block plant for Washington Farmer's Co-operative Ass'n in the near future. It will be used partly for a feed and farm supply warehouse. This replaces one recently destroyed by fire.—F. K. H.

Elgin, Ore.—The Elgin Flouring Mill has built an addition to its storage warehouse for sacked grain and peas. More bins are being added, also, for accommodating bulk grain up to 90,000 bus. New equipment is being installed that will double the handling capacity per hour. Earl Van Blokland is manager.

Malone Siding (Merrill p.o.), Ore.—The new elevator being built by the Wilnema Farms consists of concrete grain bins 60 ft. high and four interstitial bins, with total capacity of 135,000 bus. The plant will include a warehouse for treating smut and a grain cleaner will be installed. A 20-in. conveyor belt will operate from the receiving hopper to the elevator. A new truck hoist also is being installed.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Murdo, S.D.—The Murdo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Hazelton Siding, S. D.—The elevator and stock of the Steele Investment Co. were totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 8.

Alcester, S. D.—Workmen have been at work repairing the foundation at the site of the old elevator which burned a few years ago, and the J. J. Mullaney Co. will move an elevator to Alcester and operate it in the near future.

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Badger, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator paid out \$21,752 in dividends for the year just closed. Louie DeWall is manager.

Elk Point, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator has opened for business with Oliver Lande, Sioux City, manager and buyer.

Grover, S. D.—H. M. Wheelock, manager of the Grover Elevator for 40 years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by his son, Orville, formerly assistant manager.

DeSmet, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator of which G. L. Weisz has been manager has been sold and Mr. Weisz will move to Watertown where he will manage another elevator.

Summit, S. D.—The Summit Grain Co. has completed a feed and seed plant in which the latest machinery of various types is now being installed. When ready for operation this will be one of the most modern plants of its kind in the Northwest. The Hartung Const. Co. had the contract to erect the plant.

Beresford, S. D.—The Fruen-Rasmussen Elvtr. Co. purchased the building known as the Fleischmann Elevator from the J. J. Mullaney Co. The old 13,000-bu. elevator has served as a wheat and rye storehouse for the Mullaney Co. After considerable repair is made on the building the Fruen-Rasmussen Elvtr. Co. will continue to use it for storage.

Gayville, S. D.—Fire at the J. C. Mullaney Elevator early Aug. 8 burned out a few braces and studding before it was checked, but due to early discovery of the blaze by a truck driver bringing in a load of grain, the loss was small. A boxcar, covered with dust, became overheated, smoldered all night and finally burst into flame, starting the fire. The elevator is operated by George Garvey.

Craven (Ipswich p.o.), S. D.—H. A. Stangland has succeeded E. J. Heiser as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. Prior to coming here he was operating a grain elevator at Bryant. His assistant is Marce Horsted who also came from Bryant. Mr. Heiser resigned some time ago after serving as manager for the firm for more than 13 months, but he remained on the job until another manager was hired.

Madison, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Dean McGown, manager, plans an expansion program to be put in effect when materials and man power are available. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the general contract. Plans call for erection of a 45,000-bu. elevator, about 100 ft. in height; frame construction, metal clad; new warehouse facilities to have nine-car storage capacity with complete feed mill installed in center; new equipment to include crackers, graders and mixers for feed mill and new machinery for custom seed cleaning to be installed in the new elevator unit.

## SOUTHEAST

Verona, Va.—F. Thomas Holt, former manager of the Augusta Roller Mills, died at his home in Staunton Aug. 3.—P. J. P.

Manassas, Va.—The picturesque old Beverly Mills at Haymarket, near here has been purchased by Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. This old mill, located in Bull Run Mountains, was constructed by slave labor in 1852.—P. J. P.

Enfield, N. C.—Fire recently caused a slight damage to the roof of the A & B Milling Co. where an iron vent pipe joined, caused by the arcing of electricity from the metal roof to the grounded pipe. The fire was put out by fire extinguishers before arrival of the fire department.

## TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—Clarence E. Lee, formerly general manager of the Greenville, Tex., mill of the International Milling Co., for 10 years, has been elected president of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1. Mr. Lee has been associated with the Kansas Elvtr. Co., Kansas City, for the past 8 months, going there after resigning from the management of the Greenville mill.

## WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—The Globe Elevator is being repaired.

Galesville, Wis.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s feed store was damaged by fire recently.

Wauzeka, Wis.—Walter Geitz has closed his feed mill on account of his health, and is opening a store.

Sussex, Wis.—Ray Heiligendorf has purchased the feed, flour and fuel business of the Nettesheim-Otto Co., taking possession Aug. 1.

Richland Center, Wis.—Jack Drury has completed installation of a new feed grinding mill at his store. The modern unit is powered by a 60 h.p. electric motor.

Muscooda, Wis.—Floyd Fleming, local feed and farm machinery dealer, is opening a feed mill with complete grinding and mixing service in the rear of the old Young warehouse.

Highland, Wis.—P. W. Hennessey & Sons have purchased the Harry Wallenkamp feed mill, taking possession Aug. 1, and are operating it in connection with their feed warehouse business.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Zutter Elevators, Inc., has been organized; 500 shares common at \$100 each and 1,000 shares pfd. at \$100 each; to deal in feed, grain, livestock, etc.; Albert and Ragna Zutter, Peter J. Murphy.

Janesville, Wis.—The newly organized Janesville Mills, Inc., soybean processing firm, elected the following officers at its recent organization meeting: Ralph Wells, Monmouth, Ill., pres.; Geo. Conway, vice-pres.; L. A. Markham, secy-treas.; A. Roger Hook, ass't secy-treasurer.

Iola, Wis.—The Torgerson Feed Mill, operated for the past 11 years by W. N. Torgerson, has been sold to George Clifton of Chippewa Falls, who took possession of the business Aug. 1. Henry Gjertson and Oliver Mork will continue as employees, Mr. Gjertson as manager.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., originally set for Sept. 10 and 11, has been canceled in co-operation with the O.D.T. Instead, five or six afternoon and evening meetings will be held in various parts of the state in September. At these meetings delegates and alternates, numbering six each, will be elected to meet at an annual meeting to be held here Nov. 5 at the Schroeder Hotel.

Marion, Wis.—Dave Krubsack of Embarrass, experienced in the elevator and feed mill business, has bought the firm of Braun & Gallnow, who have been engaged in the elevator and feed business here for the past 28 years. The new owner will install a feed grinder and mixer in the elevator. Possession was taken Aug. 1.

THE C. C. C. is bidding \$1.80 for No. 2 red wheat basis Philadelphia, Baltimore or Norfolk, regular loan discounts to apply, except for garlicky, which is 4c a bu. Also, mixed wheat offers are subject to a negotiated discount.

## Parity and Farm Prices

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	PARITY	
					Barley	Soybeans
Apr. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0

1945

Jan. 15	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Feb. 15	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Apr. 15	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
May 15	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
June 15	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0

## FARM PRICES

1944						
Mar. 15	146.0	114.0	73.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0

1945

Jan. 15	146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0
Feb. 15	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0
Apr. 15	149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0
May 15	149.0	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0
Jun. 15	150.0	111.0	67.4	121.0	97.6	217.0

## GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 8 Is the Mediterranean moth a pest of grain bins?

Rarely: it is primarily a pest of flour mills. Though dissimilar in appearance and habits, it is often popularly confused with the Indian meal moth, a serious pest of corn in cribs, granaries and elevator bin surfaces. This error seems to be a confusion in names rather than in identification.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY  
THE GREENDALE DRY LUMBER CO.  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Washington News

THE R.F.C. has declared 13 of the 42 hemp mills to be surplus, to be sold or leased.

PRES. TRUMAN has notified the allied nations that lend-lease has been abolished.

ALL RECEIVERS of corn were requested by the C.C.C. Aug. 13 to sell corn only to wet corn processors having on hand or in transit less than a 20-day supply. The grinder is to certify to the seller his position.

CEILING prices of pearl barley packaged in containers of three pounds or less have been increased two cents a pound at the processor level, the Office of Price Administration announced, effective Aug. 21.

DISCREPANCIES to the number of 12,000 were found recently by the government accounting office in the inventory by Commodity Credit Corporation auditors. Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson has put a large force of auditors at work to find out what he owns as the sole holder of stock in the C.C.C.

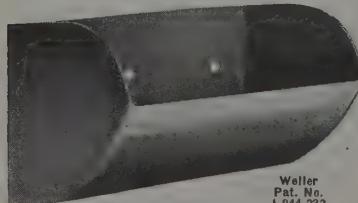
REMOVAL of all War Food Administration restrictions on purchases by foreign governments of agricultural commodities not under formal domestic allocation in the United States after July 1 was announced by the War Food Administration. Foreign governments still must obtain export licenses from the Foreign Economic Administration when required, and any shipping permits required by the Office of Defense Transportation to control movement of commodities to port.

A PRODUCTION and Marketing Administration was announced Aug. 19 by Clinton P. Anderson, sec'y of agriculture, with John B. Hutson as administrator, to consist of 10 commodity branches and include many services such as the C.C.C. and F.C.I.C. Mr. Hutson will be pres. of the C.C.C. The old A.A.A. is absorbed. The reorganization is based on the recommendations of Milton S. Eisenhower, pres. of Kansas State College and his associates on the committee on organization.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 30. Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y.



## IT'S THE Curve THAT Counts

And how it counts in increased capacity . . . in greater efficiency . . . in saving of time, labor and upkeep. Results prove it day after day in scores of mills and elevators all over the country. Send for Form 35. Learn how you, too, can up the capacity of your elevator legs with the elevator bucket that has the Logarithmic Curve . . . the

**CALUMET** Super Capacity Elevator **CUP**

**B. I. WELLER CO.**

327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

## Grain Warehousemen Under Railroad Retirement Act

The Senate sub-committee on Interstate Commerce heard testimony on S.293, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act. The amendment, by its broad wording, would place grain warehousemen under the definition of "employers" subject to the Act, and would increase the payroll tax from the present 1 percent under Social Security to more than five and one-half percent. An officer of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n testified at the hearings, asking that the wording of the bill be changed to exempt operators of country, sub-terminal and terminal grain elevators. Conferences with proponents of the bill brought forth partial agreement that grain warehousemen should be excluded, and one witness for the bill inferred that warehousemen might have to be excluded.

## From Abroad

RUSSIA, by declaring war against Japan, became eligible for \$1,000,000,000 in lend-lease.

ARGENTINA has decreed that a tax of 2 per cent shall be paid on all freight charges, including grain cargoes exported.

FRANCE is seriously short of wheat, according to M. Pineau, the 1945 domestic harvest falling short of requirements by 48,000,000 bus.

GREECE has been well supplied with grain by the Red Cross. One vessel captain reports he had to wait three weeks in port to unload, as the elevators in Piraeus were overstocked with grain.

BRAZIL has obtained a guaranty from Argentina of 400,000 tons of wheat. From the beginning of 1946 onward new contracts will be made for 1,200,000 tons per annum at \$14.50 per 100 kilos.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—A grain elevator under construction is to be completed by October. Three grain elevators have been planned for other cities in the country, each having a capacity of 2,000 metric tons.

IN ARGENTINA all grain for export must first be purchased from the Grain Regulating Board. Hitherto shippers have been buying direct from growers, subject to the payment of a fixed price differential to the Board.

THE British Ministry of Agriculture has decided that no compulsory cropping directions are necessary so far as 1946 wheat production is involved. The war acreage bonus for growing wheat in 1946 will be reduced from \$16 to \$8 per acre.

RUSSIA is estimated to have seeded about 325 million acres of grain this year, compared with the pre-war average of 375 million acres. This is expected to take care of the greater part of Russia's food requirements and will decrease the necessity for heavy lend-lease shipments.

Buenos Aires.—In its annual report the Bolsa de Cereales states that the main object of the grain laws passed several years ago is being ignored in favor of building up a precarious commercial organization, so that serious conflicts may safely be predicted as soon as agricultural trade returns to its normal channels. When this happens, the report states, the country will be found unprepared; Argentina's grain production will be found to have made no progress at all in the last ten years, and an efficient governmental organization, of a necessarily transient nature, will be found to have replaced the now vanished structure built up by private enterprise as the result of many years of study of the country's requirements.

GRAIN PRODUCTS head the list of specific commodities delivered during May for lend-lease shipment, with 329,625,665 pounds or 48 per cent of the total, compared with 236,306,631 pounds the previous month.

## O. P. A. Enforcement

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Pittsburgh Coal Co. and the Champion Coal Co. are charged by the O.P.A. with violating the price ceiling. Judgment is asked for \$1,050,000. J. B. Morrow, pres. of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., said, "If we have made mistakes it is because we followed rulings so confusing that they were not even clear to those whose duty it was to enforce them."

## All Professors Are Not Crazy

Crackpots possessing university degrees have been unduly vociferous in peddling their agricultural nostrums. The great mass of academicians does not agree with them. Their sound thinking is reflected in the following post-war plan offered by the Ass'n of Land Grant Colleges:

"Limiting output of needed commodities and services inevitably makes us poorer, not richer. Whatever may seem to be its short-term advantages in particular instances, the long-run effect is detrimental. Policies to limit output must be reversed all along the line if we are to attain the high level of living which our resources can provide. . . . If we want to speed up economic momentum, then we must outlaw attempts to hamstring people whether such attempts are made by industry, business, the professions, labor or agriculture."

The government must check the action of powerful groups that would restrict economic opportunity, and design public policies to permit maximum initiative and resourcefulness. . . . Government properly should be the guardian of the public interest. It can become so to the fullest extent only if powerful pressure groups are unable to enlist the government as a partner in enforcing their will on the others. One of our most challenging needs is to harness the potential statesmanship among leaders of agriculture, labor and industry so as to co-operate in building a greater society rather than tearing the society asunder."

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	---
July 1	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	---
Aug. 5	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	---
Sept. 2	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	9,167
Oct. 7	47,188	3,178	23,489	38,355	13,204
Nov. 4	49,258	3,268	25,157	43,557	17,903
Dec. 2	46,941	2,652	23,819	43,883	21,078
Jan. 6	45,150	1,114	4,438	43,901	24,103
Jan. 13	44,777	1,153	21,327	44,731	21,256
Jan. 20	44,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,000
Jan. 27	42,890	986	22,455	45,445	23,888
Feb. 3	43,248	986	22,267	46,378	23,888
Feb. 10	42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17	41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24	40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839
Mar. 3	42,185	868	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10	40,577	884	23,511	53,157	24,444
Mar. 17	40,003	904	22,858	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	23,651
Mar. 31	41,028	775	22,242	57,771	23,031
Apr. 7	40,580	865	22,415	56,222	21,328
Apr. 13	40,817	950	23,228	45,725	20,910
Apr. 21	40,137	911	24,441	49,757	22,743
April 28	39,768	1,064	24,441	49,227	21,902
May 5	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195
May 12	37,447	1,239	24,047	48,222	21,715
May 19	36,970	1,239	25,956	45,382	21,975
May 26	35,816	1,770	23,682	45,064	22,691
June 2	35,141	1,864	24,545	42,334	20,639
June 9	38,822	1,763	25,714	44,311	21,368
June 16	39,160	1,702	25,032	42,457	21,561
June 23	41,161	1,844	25,837	41,524	21,800
June 30	42,710	1,885	27,446	40,863	22,525
July 7	44,738	1,844	27,584	37,604	22,859
July 14	45,344	1,691	31,054	35,967	23,764
July 21	46,816	1,683	31,470	34,627	23,943
July 28	45,344	1,690	31,054	35,967	23,764
July 21	46,816	1,683	31,470	34,629	23,943
July 28	45,692	1,674	33,015	29,831	24,493
Aug. 4	49,791	1,526	36,124	27,303	12,457
Aug. 11	53,364	1,757	40,492	28,769	12,998
Aug. 18	56,859	1,916	42,728	28,002	14,007

## Supply Trade

THE O.P.A. has issued revised SO-114 which sets the limit on increases which may be taken by textile mills on bagging materials and other cotton fabrics.

THE D.D.T. insecticide became available to civilians Aug. 1 when the W.P.B. authorized sale of surpluses not needed by the armed forces.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benson Construction Co. is the new name under which after Sept. 1 M. J. Benson will operate what has been the M. J. Benson Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. has available on request copies of its new pocket-size booklet, "Pennsalt Industrial Chemicals and Specialties."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cancellations of orders and directives by the W.P.B. Aug. 20 included L-192, construction machinery and E-1-b, machine tools, effective immediately; and schedule 25 of M-300, D.D.T., and schedule 78, carbon tetrachloride, both effective Aug. 31.

MISHAWAKA, IND.—Morton I. Dorfan has been appointed manager of the dust and fume engineering division of the American Foundry Equipment Co., to supervise and coordinate the company's expanded dust control sales, engineering and research activities.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. report net sales of \$51,038,318.55 for the six months ending June 30, 1945. Deducting \$6,200,000 for federal taxes, renegotiation of government business and contingencies from the consolidated net profit of \$7,976,306.42, there remains a final consolidated net profit of \$1,788,294.63.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Robert H. Morse, Jr., vice pres. and general sales manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., manufacturers of scales, diesel engines, locomotives and other industrial products, headed the list of judges as guest observer on the Dunninger radio show over the coast to coast National Broadcasting Co. network, Aug. 17th.

CAMDEN, O.—Effective Aug. 13th, Mr. Lee Longacher became associated with our company as Sales Manager of the Industrial Bin Division. Mr. Longacher has previously been associated with our company in various capacities as well as with other companies who have cooperated with us in the engineering and development of various types of material storage and handling plants. He has had extensive training in the mechanical field, construction work, as well as sales—thus being well qualified to help solve storage and material handling problems and offer practical solutions.—The Neff and Fry Co., D. H. Herbster, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.



Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

## Eliminating Static from Belting

Belts transmitting power generate static electricity by friction of the air on the belt, by the flexing of the belt, when the belt leaves the pulley and by friction on the pulley.

The charge passes from the belt to the machine it is driving, and is drawn off the machine if the machine is grounded.

When the machine is not grounded the static will accumulate on the machine, building up the voltage or potential until it is high enough to leap a gap in the air separating it from a conductor. That makes the spark. In extreme cases such a spark may be several inches long and hot enough to ignite dust clouds, gases or inflammable vapors.

Chain drives do not generate static electricity. The generation of static is unavoidable; but

in a humid atmosphere it passes off. In a dry atmosphere it becomes hazardous.

The remedy is to remove the static as fast as it is generated by rigging up rotating brushes nearly in contact with the belt where the belt leaves the pulleys. This static brush is composed of a multiplicity of fine wire on a central core, which is grounded. With the belt running the brush should clear the belt from one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch. The ground wire from the brush is connected to any steam, water or gas pipe. The brush will last a lifetime, needing only a cleaning of lint and dust from the bristles.

In the engravings herewith are shown the brush and its method of adjustment, as supplied by the Seeburo Equipment Co.

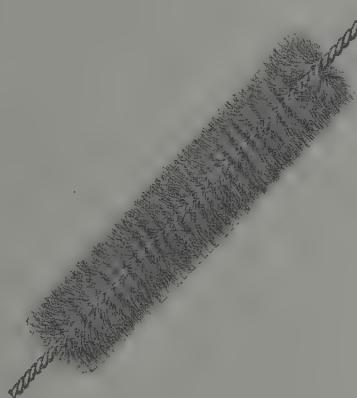
## Construction Controls Relaxed

The W.P.B. Aug. 21 authorized construction without specific W.P.B. permission of factories, plants and other industrial facilities. The list released includes:

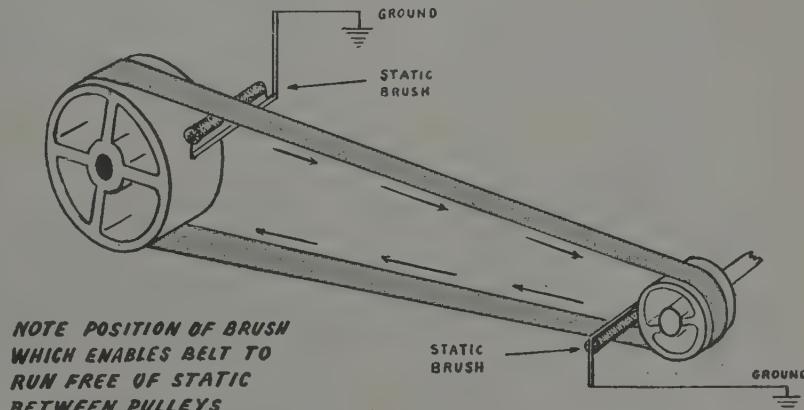
Grain elevators, food processing plants, canneries, sawmills, millwork manufacturers, pilot plants, industrial research laboratories, printing establishments, textile mills.

THE 502,891 bus. of wheat carried by the steamer W. P. Snyder, Jr., into Buffalo Aug. 6 is said to be the largest wheat cargo ever delivered by an American boat to an American port.

C.C.C. 1945 loans on wheat, flaxseed, rye, barley and grain sorghums are explained in detailed instructions prepared by the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n for the guidance of country elevator operators in the Northwest.



Brush to Conduct Static



## Once Employed Always Re-employed

Once you employ IBBERSON you won't be satisfied with any other builder. This is the history of hundreds of plant owners all over the country. It costs nothing for consultation. Write us in confidence, also ask for our FREE book.

**T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY**  
Engineers and Contractors Minneapolis, Minn.

# Field Seeds

NEWTON, ILL.—E. M. Kennedy has taken over the Bateman Seed House.—H. H. H.

DIETERICH, ILL.—A new dust control system is being installed in the seed plant of the J. M. Schulz Seed Co.—H. H. H.

CORNING, IA.—Directors of the newly organized Adams Co-op. Seed Co. have drafted the articles of incorporation.

OGDEN, IA.—R. C. Scott of Manson has purchased for \$25,000 the business of the L. F. Garland & Son Grain, Coal & Seed Co.

MANILLA, IA.—Aug. Gruhn & Sons are erecting a hybrid seed corn drying house of tile, to hold 9,000 bus. and be completed Sept. 1.

FARGO, N. D.—Leo Anderson, soils agronomist, or Oregon, has entered the employ of the Newday Seed Co., for the study of grasses and legumes suitable to conditions in that area.

PIERRE, S. D.—The Peppard Seed Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has leased Fort Sisseton in Marshall County from the State for storage of seed and equipment, the State reserving part.

CISNE, ILL.—T. C. "Charlie" Hambleton, who had managed the Cisne Seed Co. for the J. M. Schulz Seed Co. for several years, died at the store Aug. 3 while talking to several customers about feed.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Seed Trade Ass'n has added to its staff Roger J. O'Donnell of Washington, D. C., with the title of sec'y and associate counsel. He will remove his family to Chicago.

LIBERTY, NEB.—The 600-acre tract of hybrid seed corn near this place has been abandoned by the J. C. Robinson Seed Co. on account of extensive chinch bug damage and delayed development making the crop unsuitable for seed.

STATE COLLEGE, MISS.—The Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n held its seventh annual membership meeting at the State College Aug. 17. J. M. Meeks, extension agronomist, discussed the old and new regulations governing seed certification.—P. J. P.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The St. Joseph Testing Laboratories, Inc., established in 1922, is installing a complete seed laboratory to be ready for operation Sept. 1, under the direction of Harriet E. Marsh, formerly state seed analyst for Utah and Missouri.

BETHANY, MO.—The grain harvest in Harrison County this year has revealed that the newer oats, which are the results of the Richland-Victoria cross, made a few years ago by the state department of agriculture, and multiplied for seed use by several agricultural colleges, are outyielding the older varieties for the third successive year. One field of 45 acres near Bethany made 60 bushels to the acre.—P. J. P.

SABETHA, KAN.—The Peppard Seed Co. recently began detasseling its hybrid seed corn at Sabetha, with about 125 workers in the field. The company has four hybrid seed corn detasseling machines which carry six men each. A large number of girls are detasseling this year. The Sewell Hybrid Seed Corn Co. also is conducting similar activities. The two concerns have nearly 3,000 acres of hybrid seed corn growing in the Sabetha locality.—G. M. H.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Shawnee County farmers have found an accelerated market for yields from 12,000 acres of Pawnee seed wheat, Preston Hale, county agent, reported recently. Lyon County bought about 2,000 bus. and adjoining counties have been buying up all they can get. Yields in Shawnee County were high, some

fields producing 30 to 35 bus. per acre. Hale predicts that Pawnee will be the most extensive variety planted in this area in future years.—G. M. H.

LINCOLN, NEB.—A summary of representative farm wheat samples grown and classified by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n shows that such good milling wheats as: Turkey, Nebred, Cheyenne, Tenmard, Kanred and Nebraska No. 60 account for about 90 per cent of the total acreage in the state again this year. Chiefkan and Red Chief occupied only 0.2 per cent of the total acreage and other undesirable varieties have almost entirely disappeared.—J. C. Swinbank, sec'y.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN.—More than 10,000 acres of Pawnee wheat, an improved strain developed by Kansas State College, will be planted by Geary County farmers this fall. This is the result of an initial 10-acre planting of Pawnee two years ago. That field produced more than 450 bus. of wheat, providing seed for a 50-acre field for Mr. Britt and 10-acre fields for forty other farmers. These fields bore about 12,000 bus. of grain this year, which will seed from 10,000 to 12,000 acres this fall.—G. M. H.

WILLISTON, N. D.—A seed cleaning and storage plant for the Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. will be erected by the Benson Construction Co. The seed plant is a 35x35 ft. four story building. The seed will be kept on the fourth floor storage bins and when wanted will be fed, by gravity, thru the third and second floors, where it will be cleaned and graded and run into the sacking bins on the first floor for sacking. The seed will then be stored in one of two 35x80 ft. warehouses that will be constructed on each side of the main building. The main building will have the regular driveway with the attached office, display room and laboratory. A basement will extend from the office underneath the driveway and into the basement of the seed plant. Included in the contract is the construction of a two-story addition to the present building. This will be twenty-six feet wide and 112 feet long and of brick and tile construction. The addition will be used partially for the general offices of the Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. The designing of the improvements was begun in February by M. J. Benson and Theo. B. Wells, architects. After numerous changes the plans

were approved by C. G. Tofte, manager of the Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. The War Production Board has given its approval and work will begin shortly. The cost of this improvement will be \$70,000.

## Regulations Under Federal Seed Act Amended

Effective Sept. 4 the Sec'y of Agriculture and Sec'y of the Treasury have issued several amendments making changes in the joint rules and regulations under the federal seed act, with regard to importations.

Sec. 201.230 is changed to read as follows:

SCREENINGS—(a) Seed or screenings refused admission into the commerce of the United States shall be exported by the owner or consignee within 12 months of the date of notice of such refusal or at the expiration of such 12-month period the rejected seed or screenings shall be destroyed under the supervision of an employee or authorized agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in such manner as may be determined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) When seed or screenings which have been refused admission into the commerce of the United States are exported the collector of customs shall notify the office of the United States Department of Agriculture that issued the notice of rejection and shall also submit to said office a sample drawn from the seed at the time of exportation.

(c) The destruction of seed or screenings refused admission shall be at the expense of the owner or consignee who shall also reimburse the Government for the expense of travel required to perform such supervision. The United States Department of Agriculture shall make a report of such destruction giving the amount by weight to the collector of customs at the port of entry of such seed or screenings.

Clinton P. Anderson, sec'y of agriculture, issued changes in the Act, also effective Sept. 4, adding about 30 seeds to the list, specifying the size of samples for the different seeds and making the following changes:

4. In § 201.2 add after § 201.2 (y) a new paragraph to read as follows:

PROCESSING. For the purpose of section 203 (b) (2) (B) of the act the term "processing" means cleaning, scarifying, or blending to obtain uniform quality, and other operations which would change the purity or germination of the seed and therefore require retesting to determine the quality of the seed, but does not include operations such as packaging, labeling, blending together of uniform lots of the same kind or variety without cleaning, or the preparation of a mixture without cleaning, any of which would not require retesting to determine the quality of the seed.

13. Change § 201.50 to read as follows:

WEED SEED—Seeds, bulblets or tubers or plants recognized as weeds by laws or official regulations or by general usage shall be considered weed seeds: *Provided*, That undeveloped or badly injured weed seeds, including noxious weed seeds, as described under inert matter shall be considered inert matter and not weed seed. When seeds of *Juncus* spp. are present and would not add more than 0.1 per cent to the percentage of weed seed, they need not be separated but may be included with the inert matter.

15. Change § 201.52 to read as follows:

NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS—The determination of the number of seeds, bulblets, or tubers of individual noxious weeds present per unit weight should be made on at least the minimum quantities listed in table 1 except that if 30 or more noxious weed seeds, bulblets, or tubers of one species are found in the pure seed analysis or noxious weed seed examination of a like amount, the rate of occurrence of that species shall be based on the pure seed analysis and the occurrence of that species in the remainder of the bulk examined for noxious weed seeds need not be noted.

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## Amendment 8 to Grass Seed Regulation

Effective Aug. 13 the O.P.A. has issued amendment 8 to R.M.P.R. 471 making the following changes in the grass seed and legume seed regulation:

"Rough cleaned seeds" are redefined.

The definition of "dockage" is tightened. Alsike clover seed present as other crop seed in a lot of thresher-run or rough cleaned red clover seed may be counted at its value as alsike clover seed.

The definition of a "wholesaler" is clarified.

Maximum service charges for "assembling" are specifically made applicable for thresher-run and rough cleaned seeds only.

Farmer-producers may sell thresher-run or rough cleaned legume and grass seeds on a quality cleaned basis provided that certain specific cleaning charges are deducted.

The definition of rough cleaned seeds is tightened for enforcement purposes. Under the old definition it was impossible to ascertain whether a lot of thresher-run seeds had actually been cleaned at all. By limiting the percentage of weed seeds or inert matter allowable in rough cleaned seeds it will be possible to know exactly which lots of seed can qualify for the premium for rough cleaned seeds. This limit has been established at 5 per cent or less.

**DOCKAGE**—The definition of dockage is made specific to include thin, green, immature, shrivelled and broken seeds of the kind being tested for dockage which are found in the pan underneath the bottom screen. This provision has already been made by legal interpretation, but it is thought advisable to include the wording in the regulation. It is further provided that the representative sample of seed used for the determination of dockage must weigh at least two ounces or fifty grams. Alsike clover seed is often contained as other crop seed in a lot of thresher-run red clover seed. Even though alsike clover seed has a definite agricultural value, it must at present be discounted completely as dockage. This amendment provides for the determination of the actual percentage of alsike clover seed in the dockage of a lot of thresher-run red clover seed and permits the addition of its actual value as alsike clover to the price of such a lot of thresher-run red clover seed.

**WHOLESALER**—There has been some misunderstanding in the trade concerning the definition of a wholesaler. The definition is clarified to state that the provisions apply to a particular lot of quality cleaned or processed legume or grass seeds which a person has bought, unloaded into a warehouse, and resells to retailers.

Maximum service charges for assembling are left the same as in the present regulation but are made applicable specifically for assembling thresher-run and rough cleaned seeds only.

**FARMER SALES**—RMP.R. 471 provides that a farmer-producer may sell or agree to sell quality cleaned seed only after the seed has actually been quality cleaned and after its base price could actually be determined on the basis of the quality of the seed. The farmer-producer, retaining absolute title to the seed while it is in the process of being cleaned, is free to sell his seed after it has been cleaned to any person. These provisions seriously interfered with customary transactions in the seed industry. It has been a customary practice for many years for a farmer-producer to make an agreement with a country dealer or commercial processor for the cleaning and subsequent sale of his seed on a "clean basis" after the seed had been cleaned and its quality been determined on the basis of a laboratory test. Such laboratory test included percentage of purity, percentage of germination, percentage of seed seed content, rate of occurrence of noxious weed seeds, percentage of other crop seeds and percentage of inert matter.

After the cleaning and analysis of the cleaned seed had been completed, the farmer-producer

and the country dealer or commercial processor agreed upon the selling price for the quality cleaned seed, the farmer-producer paying certain service charges for cleaning the seed. Frequently, the farmer-producer received an advance payment for his seed from the country dealer or commercial processor at the time of delivery of the thresher-run seed. In order to provide a solution to this problem on sales of thresher-run seed on a quality cleaned basis, and in order to permit such customary transactions, this amendment makes three specific provisions:

(1) The country dealer or commercial processor who cleans the seed must charge specifically established cleaning service fees for the cleaning services performed. These service fees are similar to those established by CCC under their support loan program on legume and grass seeds. (2) A farmer-producer, having delivered to a country dealer or commercial processor thresher-run or rough cleaned seeds, may agree to sell such lot of seed as quality cleaned seed to the same country dealer or commercial processor after the seed has been cleaned, tested, and properly labelled. (3) A commercial processor agreeing to purchase a lot of thresher-run or rough cleaned seed delivered to him by a farmer-producer may purchase such lot as quality cleaned after the seed has been processed, being commingled with other lots of similar condition and quality. The commingled lots of processed seed must then be tested for quality and properly labelled. Payment may then be made on the basis of average quality of commingled lots with the weighted average of clean-cut determined for each individual lot of thresher-run or rough cleaned seeds.

The present amendment permits a farmer-producer to continue the practice of selling quality cleaned seed that has been custom cleaned to any person, including the person who performed the cleaning service, provided that such person charges his regular fee for the custom cleaning, at the full ceiling price applicable to quality cleaned seed of the particular grade and quality being sold.

## Government Seeds in Off Condition

The Commodity Credit Corporation has in warehouses at Buffalo, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., 25,270 pounds of seeds that have so lost their germinating power they can be used only by manufacturers of animal and poultry feed, to whom they are offered by the New York office.

## Seed Company Fined Fourth Time

For the fourth time since 1942, David S. Wright, Jr., doing business as the Lake Shore Seed Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., has been found guilty of violating the Federal Seed Act, with an aggregate of fines for the four offenses amounting to \$2,500.

The recent fine of \$1,000 was imposed for shipping below standard seeds from Dunkirk, a portion of which went to several dealers in Delaware. The seeds were found to be below the standards for germination provided under the Federal Seed Act and the packets were not so labeled with the percentage of germination, the date of test, and the words "Below Standard" as required.

In the first of the four times the Lake Shore Seed Co. has been found guilty of similar violations—in November, 1942—the fine was \$500. In October, 1944, there were two more fines of \$500 each. The recent trial in which the \$1,000 fine was imposed took place in the United States District Court, Western District of New York.

## Montana Seedsmen Meet

The Montana Seed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting July 29. Carter Snell of Miles City led a discussion of trade conditions and crop results.

Chas. Quinn, manager of the grain department of the Missoula Mercantile Co., was elected pres., G. R. Powers, Bozeman, vice pres., Mrs. Nellie A. Elliott of Billings was re-elected sec'y.

## Flaxseed Price Regulation Amended

Effective Aug. 18 the O.P.A. has made it easier for linseed oil mills to obtain flaxseed at their nearest rail point by amendment 8 to M.P.R. 397.

2. Section 5 (a) (7) is amended to read as follows:

(7) At any interior non-rail point in Area B, in any quantity, the maximum price specified in subdivision (6) for that interior rail-point in Area B nearest to said interior non-rail point by the most usually traveled route.

3. Section 5 (a) (10) is amended to read as follows:

(10) The maximum price for the sale of domestic flaxseed at any point shall be the appropriate maximum price at the point where such flaxseed is loaded for shipment to such point plus transportation charges at the lowest carload flat all-rail rate from the point of shipment to the point of sale and delivery.

## Georgia Seedsmen Meet

The Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n held a meeting Aug. 5 and 6 in the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Pres. Donald Hastings conducting the business session Monday morning.

H. G. WASHBURN, Jr., welcomed the visitors.

F. C. EVERETT, Jr., of Atlanta, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, extended greetings.

A. D. HARRIS of the state department of agriculture outlined the new Georgia seed law.

GLENN BURTON of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station spoke on the certification of seed.

Committee reports were presented.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y, and ROGER O'DONNELL, sec'y, of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, made addresses.

OFFICERS elected are Wm. B. Kuhlke,

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Augusta, pres.; G. L. Corbin, Savannah, first vice pres.; W. T. Doty, Savannah, second vice pres.; A. L. Malone, Dublin, sec'y; J. S. Breedlove, Columbus, treas.

### Hybrid Popcorn

At the present time, the Kansas and Purdue (Indiana) Agricultural Stations are the only ones producing yellow popcorn hybrids. The hybrids are similar since the Kansas inbred lines are being used at both stations.

According to information from the Agronomy Department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, development of popcorn inbreds was started at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1923. Production of certified hybrid popcorn in Kansas is now limited to one hybrid which is designated as K4. K4 is a cross between one inbred line selected from the South American variety and two lines selected from Supergold.

K4 stands better in the field than the open pollinated varieties, but not as good as desired. It matures more uniformly and generally is in popping condition sooner than South American.

### Ceiling on Cleaned Grass Seed

Aug. 7 the O.P.A. announced that growers may sell thresher-run or rough-cleaned legume and grass seeds to country dealers or commercial processors at the maximum price for quality-cleaned seed after the seed has actually been cleaned, with the proviso that the specific charges for cleaning services performed shall be deducted from these maximum prices at the time of making payment to the seller for such seed.

The country dealer or commercial processor who cleans the seed must charge the applicable fees for cleaning services performed.

A farmer-producer who has delivered thresher-run or rough cleaned seeds to a country dealer or commercial processor may agree to sell the lot of seed as quality-cleaned seed to the dealer or processor after the seed has been cleaned, tested and properly labeled.

A commercial processor who agrees to purchase a lot of thresher-run or rough-cleaned seed delivered by a farmer-processor may purchase the lot as quality-cleaned after the seed has been processed and commingled with other lots of similar condition and quality. The commingled lots must be tested for quality and properly labeled. Payment to the farmer-pro-

ducer then may be made on the basis of average quality of commingled lots with the weighted average of clean-out determined for each individual lot of thresher-run or rough-cleaned seed.

Effective Aug. 13.

### Larger Crop of Blue Lupine Seed

Production of blue lupine seed, one of the most promising winter cover-crop legumes for the south, has increased at a rapid rate again this year. Estimated at 11,200,000 pounds of clean seed, the 1945 crop for the three states, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, is 58 per cent larger than that of 1944, and 2 1/5 times as large as the 1943 crop.

Growers in all states indicated a sharp expansion in acreage planted for all purposes, and a proportionately large acreage saved for seed. The total acreage harvested for seed is forecast at 14,100 acres, 78 per cent larger than last year, and 171 per cent larger than the 1943 acreages.—U. S. D. A.

### Clarkan Leads in Acreage and Yield

By J. M. POEHLMAN, Assistant Professor of Field Crops, University of Missouri

More acres of Clarkan wheat were grown in Missouri in 1945 than all other varieties added together. This rapid expansion in acreage of Clarkan has occurred because of its excellent performance as measured by yield and bushel weight of grain.

At present only two varieties of wheat are recommended for the entire state of Missouri. These are Clarkan and Early Premium. This is based on the belief that concentrating on one or two varieties which are high in yield and satisfactory in quality, will make more money for farmers and millers alike.

Clarkan was chosen among all varieties tested in recent years because it led in yield of grain per acre, test weight and winter hardiness. Its quality has been accepted by leading soft wheat millers, altho not the best desired, since it has a thick bran which results in a poor yield of flour. It has one other serious fault in that it is highly susceptible to black loose smut, a disease that has been favored by the recent wet springs. The Clarkan variety of wheat was developed by a private plant breeder in Kansas.

Early Premium, an early variety developed at the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station, is recommended for its earliness and high quality. This earliness makes it especially useful as a nurse crop. The milling and baking quality of Early Premium surpasses that of any variety grown regularly in Missouri. The acre yield of grain of Early Premium has not been as good as the acre yield of Clarkan and so it has found less favor with farmers, where grain yields are of primary consideration.

### Southern Brome Grass for Kansas

E. A. Cleavenger, extension agronomist at Kansas State College, recommends that farmers who plan to seed brome grass this fall should purchase the type of seed adapted to this area, the southern strain. He says that the advantages of the southern over the northern strain of brome grass are: stands are more easily secured from the southern strain; even tho' stands are secured of the northern strains in Kansas, the yield will be only approximately one-half that of southern brome; the northern brome grown in Kansas seems to be more susceptible to rust and other diseases than the southern brome. "Buying and using certified brome is the safest and surest method of making certain that the seed one secures is of the southern adapted type," said Mr. Cleavenger.—G. M. H.

### Honey Bees Necessary to Pollination

On many Pennsylvania farms no clover or alfalfa has been harvested for seed in recent years. These seeds are now almost impossible to obtain. Thru age and wear, clover hullers have disappeared, about the only equipment suitable for threshing this kind of crops in most communities being combines.

Clover seed formerly was procured readily from other states, but unfavorable weather in the Corn Belt and popularity of other crops in irrigated regions have reduced supplies. Conditions point toward a continued scarcity for several years. Interest in clover and alfalfa as hay and pasture crops has broadened with increase in grassland farming and because of shortage of high-protein feeds.

Investigations conducted last year strongly indicate that economic yields of seed of these legumes are possible in Pennsylvania if honey bees are provided to work the blossoms. Clover seed yields near State College where bee populations were heavy were 2 1/2 to 5 bus. per acre last year in comparison with a State average of about 1 bushel. Similarly, properly fertilized, variegated alfalfa that was thoroly worked by bees at Pine Grove Mills, a nearby village, yielded 3 to 6 bus. per acre. Tests showed that only small amounts of seed may be expected without the aid of bees and other insects.

In tests last year, bees were confined in cages set in field plots of red clover. Certain of the strains used have attained considerable popularity in their home localities over long periods. Samples consisting of hundreds of heads were examined. The set of seed of two of these strains per head inside the cages averaged nearly double that outside the cages where the clover was worked by free bees and other insects. Average numbers of seeds per head within the cages ranged from 45 to 55 and outside from 25 to 35. Almost no seed was obtained from heads grown in cages which kept bees and other insects out.

In trials of mammoth clover, the average number of seeds set per head in cages which kept the bees in was 30; in open field plots, 20; and in cages which kept the bees out, only traces. Ladino, a low-growing clover which is attaining popularity among dairymen, was benefited in a variable manner by the activities of bees.

Data collected and field observations led to



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the belief that some strains of clover attract bees more than others. In the open field, the average number of seeds per head of common red clover was 23; of one of the special strains, 25; of another, 28 to 44; and of a third, 33 to 58.—Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

### Kudzu

Kudzu is not a practical crop for Missouri. Because of the many newspaper and magazine articles that have been published regarding the performance of Kudzu in the South, many people have been led to believe that it will perform as a wonder crop in Missouri. This is an erroneous idea, and unsatisfactory results will be realized from any attempt to grow the crop in this State according to the Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n.

Kudzu is a coarse vining legume which makes an extensive growth, with a single plant often covering an area of 10 to 20 feet square. It is propagated by cuttings of root and when once established the root growth will produce a new crop every spring. In the south, where the semi-tropical conditions of long seasons, mild winters and excessive rainfall are favorable for its growth, it has been extensively used for soil improvement, erosion control and pasture.

### Cedar Oats

According to Karl S. Quisenberry, federal state small grain specialist, Cedar Oats fits the northeast Nebraska season. It appears to be neither too late nor too early. It seems to have just time to mature its maximum crop in the oats season of that area.

Cedar is resistant to the forms of black stem rust usually found in Nebraska. It is resistant also to crown (or leaf) rust and smut.

These advantages give Cedar an edge over other varieties in yield, which is the payoff.

In northeast Nebraska last year Cedar yielded 58 to 62 bus per acre in four tests compared with 47 bus for Otoe, its nearest competitor. At Lincoln as a six-year average it has yielded 57 bus compared with 52 for Otoe.

At North Platte Cedar did not do well, but at Alliance it did, ranking only slightly lower than Kanota, the leading variety. And there's an important reason for this difference.

Oats is a cool-weather crop. It must mature before the heat hits. Thus, even tho its season is longer, southeast Nebraska needs a shorter-season oats because hot weather hits there earlier. And northeast Nebraska, even though its season is shorter, can use a longer-season oats because the heat usually hits there a little later.

Otoe seems just about right south of the Platte and a little too early to make full use of the season farther north. Cedar seems just about right north of the Platte and a little too late to mature before hot weather south of the Platte.

Cedar produces large, plump kernels of good test weight. It has medium-light hulls, a fact that feeders like. It has a light yellow color that pleases the commercial trade. It is about as resistant to lodging as the best of other varieties and stands up better than Brunker or Burt.

One fact stands in the way of widespread planting of this variety in 1945: There isn't enough seed.

It is a comparatively new variety developed co-operatively by the Iowa and Nebraska experiment stations. It represents a cross between Victoria and Richland.

Roughly 50,000 bus of certified seed will be grown in Nebraska this year, enough to plant 25,000 acres next spring.

But this shortage of seed could be more serious. Two other varieties, Tama and Boone, were developed from the same parents as Cedar and a third, Marion, is much like it. These three varieties are widely grown in Iowa and, next to Cedar, are recommended in Nebraska in the order here given.

## Grain Carriers

OMAHA, NEB.—The permit system on shipments of grain to this market has been canceled.

THE O.D.T., by law, ends 6 months after the war. Many car efficiency orders continue in force. In 30 days 48 of its field offices will close.

NEW freight cars on order Aug. 1 included 18,464 plain box cars. Locomotives on order totaled 496, against 608 a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Shipment of wheat to Kansas City except by permit was embargoed by the O.D.T. Aug. 17, the accumulation of cars awaiting unloading having exceeded 3,500.

COMPLETE INVESTIGATION of the post-war transportation problem by a special committee composed of three members each of the Senate Commerce and Interstate Commerce Committees is called for by S. Res. 168 introduced by Senator Meade (D., N. Y.). It would include consideration of (1) interrelationships among carriers by rail, water, highway, oil and pipe lines, (2) arrangement of transportation schedules to preserve inherent advantages of each mode of transportation, (3) means of effectively utilizing new modes and improvements of existing modes of transportation, (4) desirability of payment of Government subsidies to carriers, and (5) taxation of carriers. It was referred to Interstate Commerce Committee.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The restriction of transit on soybean products at Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo., as proposed in tariffs suspended to Sept. 1 was held reasonable Aug. 16 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, disposing of the complaint by the May Way Mills and Nutrene Mills, Inc. The Commission stated there was no justification for a requirement that respondent road maintain over greatly circuitous routes through the lower Missouri River crossings, rates the same as maintained over direct routes. The rates on soybean meal to and from these crossings are on the basis of 18 per cent of first class.

The Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.; the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, Dennen Mills and Dennen Grain & Milling Co., General Mills, Inc., and the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., representing shippers and processors of soybeans in the territory affected by the proposed transit restrictions, intervened either in support of or as not objecting to the proposed schedules.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The O.D.T., effective Aug. 17, revoked general order 51 prohibiting rail and barge shipments of grain to New Orleans except by special permit.

CLASS I railroads put 21,948 freight cars in service in the first six months this year, the Ass'n of American Railroads reveals. In the same period last year 15,431 freight cars were installed. Those put in service in the first half of this year included 9,352 box, of which 8,765 were plain and 587 were automobile box cars.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Aug. 11 totaled 63,481 cars, a decrease of 170 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 12,275 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of August 11 totaled 41,784 cars, a decrease of 172 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,845 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

### The Box Car Situation

W. C. Kendall, manager of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, in his latest report states that:

The demand for box cars continues heavy in all sections, particularly for the high grade car for loading grain, grain products, foodstuffs and munitions. The supply of rough and merchandise box remains adequate, except in the Eastern and Southern sections, where the supply of all classes of box cars is tight.

Harvesting of the winter wheat crop in the Southwestern and central Eastern territory is now practically complete and the heavy movement accompanying the peak harvesting operations is past. This season's bumper winter wheat crop was handled successfully and with only minor relay or congestion. Grain crops in the Northwest are now being harvested and with favorable weather conditions peak loadings should be reached in about thirty days.

Carloadings of grain and grain products for the first thirty weeks this year were 1,500,451 cars, which is the highest of record for the corresponding period of any previous year.

With the heavy movement of harvest grains now over in the Southwest, box cars are being moved empty to Eastern and Southern territories to assist these roads in meeting heavy requirements in those areas.

Prospects are demands for box cars will continue heavy throughout the remainder of the year and will require the closest cooperation on the part of all concerned to see that this type of equipment is given expeditious handling.

THE SUBSIDY on wheat flour exported during the month of May has been set by the Defense Supplies Corporation at 28 cents per bushel, except in the Pacific area, where it is 27 cents.

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# Feedstuffs

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Jack D. Dean, exec'y of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has held 11 meetings in this area for feed manufacturers, to explain M.P.R. 585.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will sell for feed only 486 cases of sweetened condensed milk, in which the cans have swelled, also about 9,000,000 lbs. of good baled hay.

DRY skim milk production for animal feed during June amounted to 2,557,000 lbs., or 6 per cent less than in June, 1944, and 80 per cent less than the 5-year average of 1939-43, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To supply Europe and the United States, the U. S. Commercial Co., a government agency, has bought since May 9 180,000 tons of oil seeds, oil and cake from Argentina. The Argentine government guarantees to deliver a minimum of 133,000 tons of flaxseed, 88,000 tons of linseed oil and 179,000 tons of cake and meal, or a total of 400,000 tons of these products before Dec. 31, 1945, provided 235,000 tons of fuel oil to offset the burning of these linseed products are made available by that time. In view of the critical need for vegetable oils, every effort will be made to deliver the quantities of fuel oil called for by the agreement.

## Adulteration and Misbranding

ANDERSON, IND.—The Better Taste Popcorn Co. was charged in the federal court at Pittsburgh, Pa., with making shipments of adulterated popcorn.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA.—The Cumberland Valley Alfalfa Ass'n pleaded guilty to having shipped meal containing more fiber and less protein than stated on the label, and was fined \$25.

AUBURN, MASS.—The Worcester Rendering Co. is charged with having shipped to Norwich, Conn., 80 100-lb. bags labeled "Corenco 50 per cent meat and bone scrap" that contained glass.

SALEM, VA.—The Moore Milling Co. was fined \$200 after a plea of guilty to having shipped to West Virginia "Momico Milk Maker" containing less crude protein than stated on the label.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The H. M. Rubin Co. shipped 1,739 bags of "Rubco Meat Bone Scrap" containing glass, which was released by the court on condition that it be used for fertilizer.

ROANOKE, VA.—The Roanoke City Mills were fined \$50 after a plea of guilty to having shipped "Rings Product" 24 Per Cent Dairy Feed" that contained not more than 22.22 per cent protein, into West Virginia.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A fine of \$500 was imposed on the Mountain City Mill Co. after a plea of guilty to having shipped "Prize Winner Hog Feed" into North Carolina that contained less protein and fat than stated on the label. The label called for soybean oil meal, but the articles contained none.

MODESTO, CAL.—Pleading guilty to a charge filed by the Bureau of Field Crops, S. P. Welden, owner of the Modesto Milling Co., was fined \$150 in the Justice Court of Downey township, Los Angeles County. The defendant was charged with adulterating and selling into feed channels in southern California two car-loads labeled as ground milo. It was officially sampled and analyzed by the Feed Laboratory and found to be adulterated with cull beans and screenings.

## Small Mixers Relieved of Filing Feed Margins

An amendment to M.P.R. 585 has been prepared by the O.P.A. that will relieve Class B. feed manufacturers who made less than 3,500 tons of mixed feed in 1944 of the requirement that they file a schedule of margins with the district O.P.A. office, provided they choose method 1. Users of other than method 1 must file margins regardless of amount manufactured in 1944.

Method 1 provides for a margin comprising the total of (a) \$3 per ton for mixing and sacking, (b) 17½ cents per 100 pounds for those ingredients in the mixed feed which you grind or otherwise process before mixing and (c) the retail margin which you would be allowed for retailing a similar mixed feed purchased from another manufacturer (\$5.50 per ton on dairy feed, \$7 per ton on a poultry mash, etc.)

## Feed Mixers Affected by H.R. 135

H. R. 135 introduced by Representative Patman makes what seems to us a vicious proposal affecting feed mixers especially. The bill proposes that "it shall be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce, within the intent and meaning of section 5 of said Federal Trade Commission Act, for a manufacturer . . . to offer for sale and sell at retail to consumers any of the commodities produced or manufactured by such manufacturer, where the effect of so offering for sale and selling such commodities at retail to consumers may be substantially to lessen competition between such manufacturer and his customers, or tend to create a monopoly in such line of commerce, or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition by, a customer or customers of such manufacturer . . ."

Interested members should take up with their representatives and senators if they wish to register opposition to this piece of legislation.—R. M. Field, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

## Oklahoma Feeders Hear Sec'y Anderson

Joe C. Scott, pres. of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, called a meeting of cattle men, oil seed crushers and representatives of farm organizations in the Huckins Hotel at Oklahoma City to consider the protein feed shortage.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 100 present:

"There has been entirely too much regulation and control of the feed business exercised by the federal government without adequate knowledge of the effect upon the livestock industry and these regulations have been largely inimical to the best interests of the producers and feeders of livestock, and to the consuming public as well."

At a later conference Clinton P. Anderson, sec'y of agriculture, said: "I know you're short of feed. I'll try to get you some. I can't work in the dark. Send me the facts—why you believe present seed crusher contracts aren't working properly, how much your cattle population is above normal—and we'll try to work it out."

"We ought to be liquidating cattle instead of accumulating them. I am afraid army demands

will begin falling off, possibly next summer. We don't want to see another big scale slaughtering program.

"Consequently, we must get enough protein to fatten these animals and keep fattening them so surplus cattle populations may be reduced in an orderly way."

## Loss of Food Production by Discrimination Against Distillers

The nation's meat supply could be augmented by over one-half billion pounds per year if the distillers of the country were able to obtain enough grain to operate at capacity, according to Mr. Millard Cox, attorney for Kentucky Distillers' Ass'n. These one-half billion pounds of meat could be realized by the proper feeding in balanced rations of these distillers' dried grains. This fact has been conclusively proven after many years of farm nutritional research by both distillers and the nation's agricultural college experiment stations at a cost of over one million dollars. It has been shown that the carbohydrate protein ration for most effective feed purposes should be approximately 6 or 7 to 1. Last year's production of all types of protein supplements was 13,500,000 tons. It is estimated that the nation's requirement for this material is approximately 24 to 25 million tons.

The nation's protein concentrate supply is further threatened by the last directive of the War Food Administration prohibiting the use of corn for the manufacture of alcohol. It has been discovered that one pound of high protein distillers' grain will replace 3.7 pounds of corn when used to balance the ration in the diet of steers. Mr. Cox stated that this is possible because the distillers use only the starch content of the grain. All of the fat, fiber, protein, and oil of the grain plus all of the vitamins and minerals of the yeast (which was added by the distiller) are retained in the recovered distillers' grain. As a result, this recovered feeding material has a far greater feed value than the total of the original whole grain mashed. By operating at capacity, distillers would be in a position to provide 1,200,000 tons of this high protein concentrate which would greatly increase the present estimated supply of these materials.

MEAT PRODUCTION—On one experimental farm 1,000 bus. of corn when fed with 13 tons of hay (roughage) over a 112-day feeding period to 30 steers with an average starting weight of 840 pounds and to 15 fallowing pigs with an average starting weight of 100 pounds produced average steers of 1,000 pounds and market pigs with an average weight of 240 pounds. This means an average gain of 160 pounds per steer plus 140 pounds per pig.

Another 1,000 bus. of corn were taken and split into two portions of 800 bus. and 200 bus. respectively. The 200 bus. were processed in the distillery to produce 450 wine gallons of alcohol and 3,200 pounds of distillers' dried grains. This latter material was fed with the 800 bus. of corn and 11 tons of hay during a 112-day feeding period to 30 steers with an average starting weight of 100 pounds. The average "finishing" weights of these animals were, for the steers, 1,045 pounds, and for the pigs, 240 pounds. This meant an average of 205 pounds per steer plus 140 pounds per pig. Thus the group that was fed with distillers' grains showed an overall increase of 1,350 pounds (the equivalent of more than one additional steer), and there was a saving of two tons of hay.

The nation's current supply of corn for feeding purposes is estimated at 2,250,000,000 bus. If this grain is fed by itself to steers and hogs it will result in the production of 16,245,000,000 pounds of meat on the hoof. If the distiller were allocated 200,000,000 bus. of corn out of the feed supply and if the resultant distillers' dried grains were fed with the remaining corn, the nation could produce 16,760,000,000 pounds of beef and pork on the hoof, or an increase of over one-half billion pounds in the meat supply

of the nation, besides producing 500,000,000 gallons of alcohol.

CONTRARY to popular belief, distillers do not waste the grain when it is used in the manufacture of alcohol for either war or beverage purposes. Actually by recovering distillers' dried grain, which has a greater feeding value than the original grain when used in balanced rations, distillers are augmenting supplies of grain for feed purposes. If distillers are given sufficient grain to operate at capacity, they will not only produce 500,000,000 gallons of war or beverage alcohol, but by their recovery of high protein supplements will permit farmers to produce over one-half billion pounds of additional meat (or an equivalent percentage gain in poultry and dairy output) than would be possible if this grain were fed whole and direct. By recovering grain protein concentrates, distillers would be adding to the corn supply by 225 million bus., due to the increased feeding value of these by-products.

Distillers of the nation are now faced with the possibility of being utilized only as stand-by plants for war production. If such a situation is actually realized, the Department of Agriculture is thoughtlessly depriving the public of one of the largest possible additions to the nation's food supply.

To date the distillers have never used more than 3 per cent of the nation's grain supply, and if they are allowed to operate at capacity, they would use not more than 6 per cent of the supply.

## Soybean Stocks and Distribution

Soybean stocks on July 1 amounted to 46,525,000 bus., compared with 48,046,000 a year ago and 47,386,000 bus. two years ago. Stocks were larger in all positions except in steel and wooden bins owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and on farms where only 7,749,000 bus. were held compared with 10,858,000 bus. a year earlier. Well over half the July 1 stocks of 26,387,000 bus. were stored at crushing plants compared with 23,712,000 bus. stored a year earlier. Commodity Credit Corporation stocks amounted to only 957,000 bushels on July 1 which was only about one-fourth the 3,824,000 bus. in Commodity Credit Corporation storage a year ago.

Disappearance of soybeans, October thru June, amounted to 160,670,000 bus. this season. This was 3 million bus. more than for the same period last season and 15 million more than for the same months of 1942-43. During the April-June quarter disappearance of soybeans amounted to 63,249,000 bus. or 2 million bus. more than the same quarter last year. This, however, was 5.5 million bus. less than disappearance during the like quarter of the 1942-43 season.

Crushing of soybeans for oil, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, totaled 42,074,000 bus. in the April-June quarter. This compares with 36,814,000 bus. crushed in the comparable months last season and 40,294,000 bus. in the January-March quarter this year. Crushings for the first 9 months this season amounted to 114,220,000 bus., compared with 110,445,000 last season and 104,786,000 two years ago. Soybeans crushed for flour and grits amounted to 527,000 bus. in the April-June quarter which was slightly less than the previous quarter and about 20 per cent less than a year ago.

Exports of soybeans increased greatly during the 3rd quarter of this season amounting to 2,456,000 bus. This compares with 215,000 bus. exported during January-March and 139,000 bushels exported in the April-June quarter last year. Exports thus far this season are the largest since 1939 when they totaled 11,833,000 bus. The following countries received the bulk of the exports during the April-June quarter: Canada 252,000 bushels, United Kingdom 175,000, Netherlands 603,000, Belgium 425,000 and France 986,000 bushels.

A 1945 soybean crop of 188,284,000 bus. was in prospect Aug. 1. This is nearly 4.6 million bus. less than was produced last year but is

more than double the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 86,732,000 bus. A yield of 18.1 bus. per acre was indicated Aug. 1, slightly less than last year's yield of 18.4 bus. but above the 1934-43 average of 17.6 bushels per acre. The 1945 acreage of soybeans for harvest for beans is estimated at 10,392,000 acres compared with 10,502,000 acres harvested in 1944 and 4,812,000 acres, the 10-year average.

## Subsidy on Cattle Increased

The R.F.C. issued an amendment Aug. 16 to the livestock payment regulations increasing rates of payment on feeder and club cattle of good and choice grades. The increase is 40 cents a hundredweight alive, making the new rates \$2.40 a hundredweight on choice and \$2.35 a hundredweight on good cattle. The rates are unchanged on lower grades at 90 cents a hundredweight on commercial and 50 cents a hundredweight on all other grades.

These rates apply only to cattle which have been owned by the slaughterer for more than 30 days before slaughter and to cattle purchased by the slaughterer from a member of the 4-H Club, Future Farmers of America, or other recognized farm youth organizations at approved shows.

The increased rates apply to slaughter performed on and after Sept. 1 and were ordered by amendment No. 1 to directive No. 41 of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

## Safety in Industrial Plants

The activity of the National Safety Council has become the most significant development in the history of the safety movement. As a part of its nation-wide campaign to save manpower for war power the Distinguished Service to Safety Award was instituted by the National Safety Council in October of 1942. The intent of the award is two-fold: to call attention to outstanding accident prevention performances of American war plans under war time pressure, and to publicize the safety movement not only to industrialists but to the general public. It is important for both fully to realize that safety is a powerful factor in the conservation of national energy for the war effort.

Among the first recipients of this award in the eleven western states was the Pomona Pump Works of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The presentation to the Pomona Plant was made on June 15, 1945.

The story of how this award was won by the Pomona Plant of Fairbanks-Morse is interesting not only in itself, but because it can be helpful to many industries which have an accident prevention problem. Factors contributing to the success of the Safety Program at Fairbanks-Morse are the cooperation of all executives, superintendents, foremen, and all of the employees. More directly, the success of accident prevention can be traced to the Safety Committee who meet each month to discuss and iron out problems connected with the Safety Program. This committee is made up of workmen chosen from various departments of the plant. These men began their work with a fifteen-week Safety Engineering class conducted at the plant, under the auspices of the University of California, by Mr. J. P. Anderson and Thomas Halpin, the instructors.

The dissemination of safety knowledge throughout the plant by the committee helped immeasurably to create an active interest by everyone. It eliminated particularly the tendency to depend upon chance for the prevention of accidents. Chance, of course, has no

part in safety work. It is a scientifically, well thought-out plan that does the job.

During the year 1943 there occurred in the Pomona Plant 107 time-lost accidents. These accidents totaled 7434 man days of production that could not be regained. The more serious side of the picture included one fatality and four permanent disabilities. The year 1944, however, when the Safety Program, as now constituted, was put into effect, showed a reduction of time-lost accidents to 28 and man days lost to 223. There were no fatalities and no permanent disabilities. While this is a good record, the year 1945 is shaping up even better. This year to date the accidents at the Pomona Works have been negligible.

## Lamb Crop Smaller

The 1945 lamb crop, estimated at 28,250,000 head, was about 1 million head, or 3.5 per cent smaller than the 1944 lamb crop. It was about 2,250,000 head or 8 per cent below the 10-year (1934-43) average; and with the exception of 1935, following the 1934 drought, it was the smallest since 1929.

The estimated number of ewes 1 year old and over on Jan. 1 this year was 32,591,000, compared with 34,707,000 a year earlier, a 10-year average number of 36,054,000, and a peak of 37,722,000 ewes on Jan. 1, 1943.

Altho the 1945 lamb crop was smaller than that of 1944, available records of marketings and slaughter indicate that at least as many 1945 lambs had gone to slaughter by Aug. 1 as had 1944 lambs to the same date, a result, largely, of the record slaughter of California and Texas lambs.—U.S.D.A.



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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Alfalfa Leaf Meal and Hatchability

At the Rhode Island Station lots of 45 Rhode Island hens each received 0.5, 10, 15, and 20 per cent alfalfa meal in addition to a basal ration, which was presumed to be complete for a study of effects on egg production and hatchability of fertile eggs. The percentage protein was balanced with meat scrap to approximate 18.5 per cent.

The results were similar except that egg production, hatchability, and feed required per dozen eggs were lower in the lot receiving 20 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal. Yolk color became darker with increased amounts of alfalfa meal, but hatchability was not related to color of the yolk.

## Ohio Feed Manufacturer Appointed to Research Board

Martin Schultz, Urbana Mills, Urbana, O., has been appointed by the Ohio Poultry Council to represent the feed trade on the newly formed governing board of the Ohio Poultry Research Fund, according to A. L. Everitt of Delaware, O., pres. of the Council.

Mr. Schultz has been very active in feed industry activities in Ohio. He has been a vigorous supporter of research and educational work in the feed and poultry industry.

"The Ohio Poultry Council," says Mr. Everitt, "is an all-industry organization whose purpose is to promote the best interests of the poultry industry thru research, education, consumer information, and legislation."

Mr. Schultz is one of six industry members

who will sit on the governing board with six representatives from the Ohio State University and the Ohio Experiment Station to direct a research program made possible thru the Fund. Donations are paid to the Ohio State University Development Fund and deposited with the state treasury. They draw a statutory rate of interest. The principal remains intact. The interest will support the work of six to ten graduate students when the goal of \$100,000 is attained.

"The poultry industry," says Mr. Everitt, "faces many problems in reconversion to a peace time economy. We view research as essential to a sound post-war program."

## Starfish Meal Useful in Chick Rations

The wartime poultry feed situation has stimulated a search for substitute materials for the various feed constituents. The value of starfish meal as a protein substitute in chick rations has received attention.

One hundred chicks were divided equally into two groups. One group was fed the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station regular chick ration as a check, the other group was fed a similar ration substituting starfish meal for other protein concentrates and adjusting for calcium content. These adjustments were necessary in view of evidence that dried starfish meal contained approximately 34 per cent protein and 42 per cent calcium carbonate. Growth was determined by weighing each group at two week intervals through the 12-week experimental period.

Results at the end of the 12th week showed the average weight of chicks fed the check ration to be 3.03 pounds. The average weight of chicks fed a similar ration with starfish meal as a protein substitute was 3.08 pounds.

Final results under conditions of these tests indicate that starfish meal can be used as a protein concentrate with satisfactory gains to 12 weeks of age. Starfish meal rations carefully compounded will produce weight gains per pound of feed consumed in line with established rations. Starfish meal rations show as good a utilization of calcium carbonate as that from other sources.

## Dried Yeast in Poultry Feed

The older literature shows yeast to be rich in protein and studies were made largely with live yeast. Recent experimental work indicates that yeast possesses a factor that promotes growth and better health in chick feeding.

During 1944 further study was made in regard to various levels of dried yeast as supplements and their effect on hatchability, economy and efficiency in poultry feeding. The basal rations were supplemented with one-half, one and two per cent of yeast respectively.

Data were collected on the hatchability of fertile eggs, total egg production, and total feed consumption, and from these records efficiency of feed utilization and cost of producing chicks was figured. Final results for the two experimental periods are as follows:

Hatchability, average egg production and feed cost efficiency in producing a dozen eggs and chicks were best in the group whose ration was supplemented with one-half per cent yeast.

The hatchability of fertile eggs in the group fed a supplementary ration containing one-half per cent yeast was 83.7 per cent; two per cent yeast, 83.3 per cent; one per cent yeast, 82.8 per cent; and the basal ration where 0 per cent yeast was fed, 82.4 per cent. Egg production was best in the group fed one-half per cent yeast with an average production of 96.2 eggs.

Average production in the other groups of two per cent yeast, 0 per cent yeast and one per cent yeast was 94.9 eggs, 93.5 eggs and 87.9 eggs, respectively.

From a feed conversion standpoint, the group of hens receiving the ration supplemented with two per cent yeast required only 6.4 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Other rations follow in order with one-half per cent yeast, 0 per cent yeast and one per cent yeast with 6.9, 7.1 and 7.6 pounds of feed respectively to produce a dozen eggs.

However, the feed costs of producing a dozen eggs were as follows in the group fed supplements of one-half per cent, 0 per cent, two per cent and one per cent yeast: 22.6, 22.8, 24.0 and 25.0 cents respectively. To produce a chick the costs were: 2.5, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 cents respectively.—Rhode Island Agr. Exp. Station.

## Lactalbumin as a Supplement for Chickens

Investigations of the growth-promoting properties of commercial lactalbumin in different combinations with meat scrap and with soybean meal were reported in six experiments. In the first experiment the highest rate of growth and the highest food efficiency were produced at 8 weeks of age on a ration containing 15 percent of lactalbumin with 5 percent of meat scrap. This experiment was conducted in lots of 6-9 Single-Comb White Leghorn chicks of both sexes, with 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 percent of lactalbumin and 20, 15, 10, 5 and 0 per cent of meat scrap respectively. The second experiment was conducted similarly to the first with Barred Rock chicks with lactalbumin of a lower protein content. Sufficient amounts of lactalbumin and meat scrap were included in these rations to supply a total of 9 lbs. of crude protein per 100 lbs. of ration. The results were similar to those in the first experiment.

Growth of both sexes were higher with lactalbumin as the sole protein concentrate than with meat scrap alone. Mutually supplementary action between lactalbumin and meat scrap was again evident.

In the third experiment, sexed Barred Rock chicks were used for comparing ratios of lactalbumin protein to meat scrap protein from 65:35 to 100:0. The highest growth was promoted by lactalbumin protein to meat scrap protein at ratios of 80:20 and 90:10, emphasizing the curvilinear relationship in females. The highest rate of growth to 8 weeks of age was produced with a ratio of 75:25 on lactalbumin to meat scrap proteins.

The fourth experiment was similarly conducted with a total of 18 per cent protein in the ration, again using Barred Rock chicks. Lactalbumin promoted a higher and more efficient growth rate of both sexes than did meat scrap. The high mutually supplementary action was produced when lactalbumin supplied 62.5 to 75 per cent of the animal protein. Highest growth of males occurred with a ratio of lactalbumin to meat scrap protein of 75:25, but a ratio of 62.5:37.5, promoted maximum growth in females.

The fifth experiment involved different combinations of lactalbumin and soybean oil meal for Barred Rock chicks. Here the two sexes behaved differently as males increased in growth with increasing proportions of lactalbumin, but in females growth appeared to decrease with greater amounts of lactalbumin.

In the sixth experiment, body weights of both sexes were greatest with the larger amounts of lactalbumin with soybean meal, thus not supporting a mutually supplementary action between the two proteins. In the tests with lactalbumin and meat scrap, 2.4 per cent of the chicks were affected with perosis, whereas in the tests with lactalbumin and soybean meal 3.3 per cent of the chicks developed perosis.

In these studies, there were used 75 Single-Comb White Leghorn and 514 Barred Rock chicks, on which growth was ascertained to 8 weeks of age.—Penn. Ex. Station.

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## The Ritchie Bag Dumper

The Ritchie Bag Dumper for lifting and emptying heavy bags has been announced by Asco Mfg. Co. Operating on a horsepower electric motor the machine will quickly lift and empty bags of grain, beans, cement, or anything that comes in bags up to 350 pounds.

The Dumper eliminates back-breaking lifts and fatigue; prevents rupture accidents; stops wastage from spilling; keeps the floor clean; reduces dust; can be wheeled about as needed, and may be operated by a boy. An automatic shut-off switch stops the motor at top and bottom positions of the lift. As an added safety feature, a special clutch disengages the motor if downward return of chute is obstructed. The upward lift takes ten seconds, with eight seconds to lower.

An adjustable height chute at the front fits narrow openings and funnels the bags' contents into a vat or machine without spilling. Two spikes catch and hold the bag while dumping. The chute will handle a bag 24 inches wide. The Ritchie Bag Dumper is manufactured and sold by Asco Manufacturing Co.

ONLY by working together and acting together do we win the right to survive and prosper. A half century of administering to your needs and serving an industry which gathers, processes and distributes the greater part of the food supply of a continent, gives us the right to ask all who are identified with this industry to do his share in supporting our continued efforts in your behalf.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.



Portable Dumper Emptying a Lifted Heavy Bag

## Hydrogen Sulphide Poisoning

By DR. PAUL RUSH of Corn Products Refining Co.

Hydrogen sulphide poisoning is not common, but because it can cause death in a few minutes, it should be kept in mind, especially by food processors. It is, particularly, a possibility in the food industries, as hydrogen sulphide may be formed in any putrifying organic matter containing proteins.

Any tank, vat or other closed space in which a small amount of organic matter containing proteins may be left undisturbed for several days is a potential producer of hydrogen sulphide, through bacterial action, and a possible cause of fatal poisoning of men entering it for cleaning or other work. Much of the gas may be absorbed in water or sediment and be liberated rapidly by agitation from cleaning operations.

Hydrogen sulphide is a colorless, transparent gas with an odor of rotten eggs and is slightly heavier than air. This heavier-than-air factor will cause hydrogen sulphide to have a tendency to remain in the bottom of almost empty tanks. The rotten egg odor is very characteristic and causes it to be recognized by smell in dilution of 100 parts per million of air when in a relatively pure state, but when mixed with other odors it may be masked.

Symptoms caused by hydrogen sulphide vary from mild depression and irritation of eyes with low concentration, such as 100 to 500 parts per million, to very rapid paralysis of breathing and a resulting asphyxia with concentrations of 1500 or more parts per million. Concentration

in between will cause nausea, cold clammy skin, dizziness, labored breathing, irregular pulse, abdominal pain and other symptoms.

**SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.**—Any tank or vat in which organic matter has been allowed to putrify should be ventilated before being entered.

At least one man should stay outside tank for observation until air in tank is known to be safe.

Since hydrogen sulphide can cause death through paralysis of respiration with the heart continuing to beat until asphyxia occurs, every case of suspected hydrogen sulphide poisoning should be given artificial respiration as soon as the man can be removed from contaminated atmosphere.

If asphyxia has not occurred, life can be saved and little probability of permanent damage is present.

## Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on Aug. 1 this year was 16 per cent larger than the relatively small number on feed on Aug. 1, 1944. Altho estimates of actual numbers of cattle on feed on Aug. 1 have not been made, available information indicates that the number this year, while larger than last, was smaller than the Aug. 1 number in any other year since 1937.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt during the first 7 months of 1945 were materially larger than in the corresponding period of 1944. Total shipments, both from markets and direct, into 8 states for which reports are received, show about 30 per cent more cattle received this year than last, with the total about the same as in 1943. The number of cattle inspected at markets shipped into the other 3 corn belt states was also considerably larger during the first 6 months of this year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

THE C.C.C., which was created to lend money to farmers, announced that during June it had purchased for shipment abroad material valued at \$99,876,547. Wheat amounted to \$7,202,161, representing 4,005,023 bus. Corn purchases amounted to 4,000,000 bus. valued at \$5,320,000.

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# The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

## A Progressive Feed Firm

The Rogers Feed Sales Co. of Ainsworth, Neb., while definitely having a primary interest in selling feed, found it important to have something to sell, preferably a good feed and satisfying the needs of its territory. Accordingly it has constantly been expanding its facilities and now occupies the improved quarters shown in the engraving herewith.

Ainsworth is situated in Brown County, on the C. & N. W. Ry., in the north central part of the state.

A 15,000-bu. grain elevator was converted to bulk storage for oil seed meals by constructing eight bins, each with a capacity of 70,000 lbs., and total of 300 tons. To unload bulk cars of oil meals an elevator leg with 36-in. head pulley was installed, with a capacity of 30,000 lbs. per hour.

A valve in the discharge line of the 50-h.p. J. B. Hammer Mill dust collector directs the product to the elevator boot. This leg also receives from bins and delivers to a screw conveyor over six bulk feed bins. Under each of these six bins is a Draver Percentage Feeder which conveys feed to a continuous mixing system thru screw type conveyors. The capacity of these bins is approximately 16,000 pounds each. In addition there are three dump sinks with three Draver Feeders into the mixing system.

After leaving the mixing system, feed is elevated thru a 12 in. leg to the third floor of the feed mill where it is run between two 16 in. permanent magnets. Capacity of this leg is approximately 40,000 pounds per hour. After leaving leg and magnets, feed is run over a scalping shoe and dropped into a bin over the California Pellet Mill of 70,000 pounds capacity. A flour packer is being used to pack feed and has been speeded so that it is possible to pack four 100-pound sacks per minute.

The pellets after leaving the pellet mill are elevated to a bin of 30,000-pound capacity and are cooled by a No. 30 Buffalo Fan.

A special bag closing machine is used for all bag closing. This is of a suspended type on a track so that it may be used at any point in the feed mill. A 30,000 pound Burton Mixer is used for pre-mixing and for concentrates. This mixer is situated so that it discharges to a ton and a half bin and concentrates may be fed thru feeders to continuous mixing system. At present scratch grains are ground on a 9x24 in. 3 pair high feed roll and bolting equipment. Installation of steel cutting equipment of 6,000 lbs. per hour capacity is contemplated in the near future.

Steam is supplied to the pellet mill by an automatic oil-fired boiler. Adjacent to the boiler room is storage for four truck units.

The capacity of the extended warehouse is 22,000 square feet.

The company has operated its own trucks for a period of three years and will add a heavy semi-trailer unit.

Willard W. Hales, owner and manager, writes: "Our business was started Sept. 1, 1938, in a 24x50 warehouse and office. In September, 1939, we bought our first 1,000-lb. batch feed mixer. Quality mixed feeds met a very good acceptance in this territory and our mixing business increased rapidly.

"In 1941 we purchased the plant of the Shrimpton Milling Co. and operated a 75-barrel flour mill in this plant for one year. Not in a wheat producing country, flour milling was unprofitable. After that time we made plans to connect our original warehouse facilities with the flour mill and install modern high speed feed mixing equipment and pellet mill.

"The new office was completed in September, 1944. The new feed plant and pellet mill were completed in April, 1945.

"Our business was entirely local until 1943, at which time we started service to accounts in nearby towns. In the last year our sales within a radius of 50 miles have grown considerably. We have recently been appointed sales agent in western Nebraska by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. for their soybean products."

## Meeting Rice Milling Industry Advisory Committee

The Rice Milling Industry Advisory Committee, meeting in Washington with Government officials on July 18, were told that after deducting from the 1945 rice crop the quantity needed for seed, only about 20,450,000 pockets will remain with which to satisfy requirements of approximately 28,000,000 pockets.

After representatives of various Government agencies had enumerated anticipated requirements for the claimants, including U. S. civilians, the committee voiced the opinion that, out of a production of less than 2 per cent of the world supply, the United States could not hope to fulfill world requirements. Sending rice in substantial quantities to either liberated or conquered countries was opposed on the ground that the quantity which could be sent would mean little to such countries, but would mean a great deal to United States civilians.

Committeemen stressed the fact that if less than 8,000,000 pockets were allowed for United States civilians, uniform and equitable distribution could not result. The committee agreed that the industry could insure proper and equitable distribution among civilians either with or without a control order only if 8,000,000 pockets were made available for civilian use.

IN OUR TRAVELS around the country, we have found that many buyers are paying base prices to the farmers. This is not right. Each order sets forth the amount of deductions from the base price that you are to pay and the amounts you are to add for quality higher than that on which the base prices are based.—Lloyd N. Case, sec'y Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## Corn Leaf Diseases

Arnold J. Ullstrup, U.S.D.A. botanist stationed at Purdue University, in a study of corn diseases states that two corn leaf diseases, *Helminthosporium* or leaf blight and Stewart's disease or wilt have shown up in Indiana in recent years. Both diseases, particularly blight, reduce yields and lower feeding value of the fodder.

The leaf diseases are distinct both in symptoms and means by which they are controlled, from plant food starvation. Nitrogen starvation appears as a yellow V-shaped pattern beginning at the leaf tip and progressing down the mid-rib as the plant matures. Potash starvation is indicated by firing along the margins of the leaves. Plant food starvation can be corrected by the use of proper fertilizers.

*Helminthosporium* leaf blight and Stewart's disease are not controlled by seed treatment but only through the use of resistant lines of corn. Progress is being made at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station toward breeding for resistance of these diseases.

Treatment of seed corn with either the mercury or non-mercury containing fungicides has been shown to be effective in increasing stands in plantings made in April and the first part of May when soil is often cold and wet. In plantings made after May 20 or when soil has become warm, seed treatment has been generally of no significant benefit. Tests made in Indiana have shown the non-mercury containing fungicides to be at least equal to the old standard mercury containing dust treatments in controlling corn seedling blight.

A comparatively new disease of corn "gray ear rot" appeared in appreciable amounts in east-central and southeastern Indiana in 1944. Studies at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station have determined the cause of the disease and have shown that the source of infection on corn ears arises from leaf infections caused by the same fungus.

THE seventh annual short course for motor vehicle fleet supervisors will be given by the Pennsylvania State College Sept. 10 to 14. Information will be given on application to Amos E. Neyhart, Institute of Public Safety, State College, Pa.

MICHIGAN produced 3,368,000,000 lbs. of the 3,624,000,000-lb. crop of pea and medium white beans in the United States in 1945. Colorado produced 175,500,000 lbs. of the U. S. 256,700,000-lb. crop of pinto beans. New York produced 51,600,000 of the 64,300,000-lb. crop of red kidney beans.—U. S. D. A.

THE soybean processors have recently received contracts for the 1945 crop of beans. This contract is the same as for the 1944 crop. At the present time the price of soybeans is approximately \$2.10 which includes the \$2.04 support price plus storage.



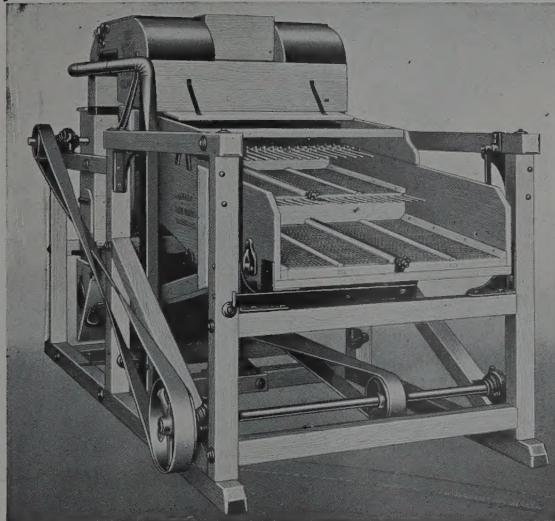
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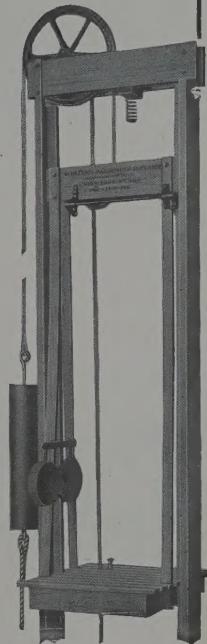
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index,  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{8}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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